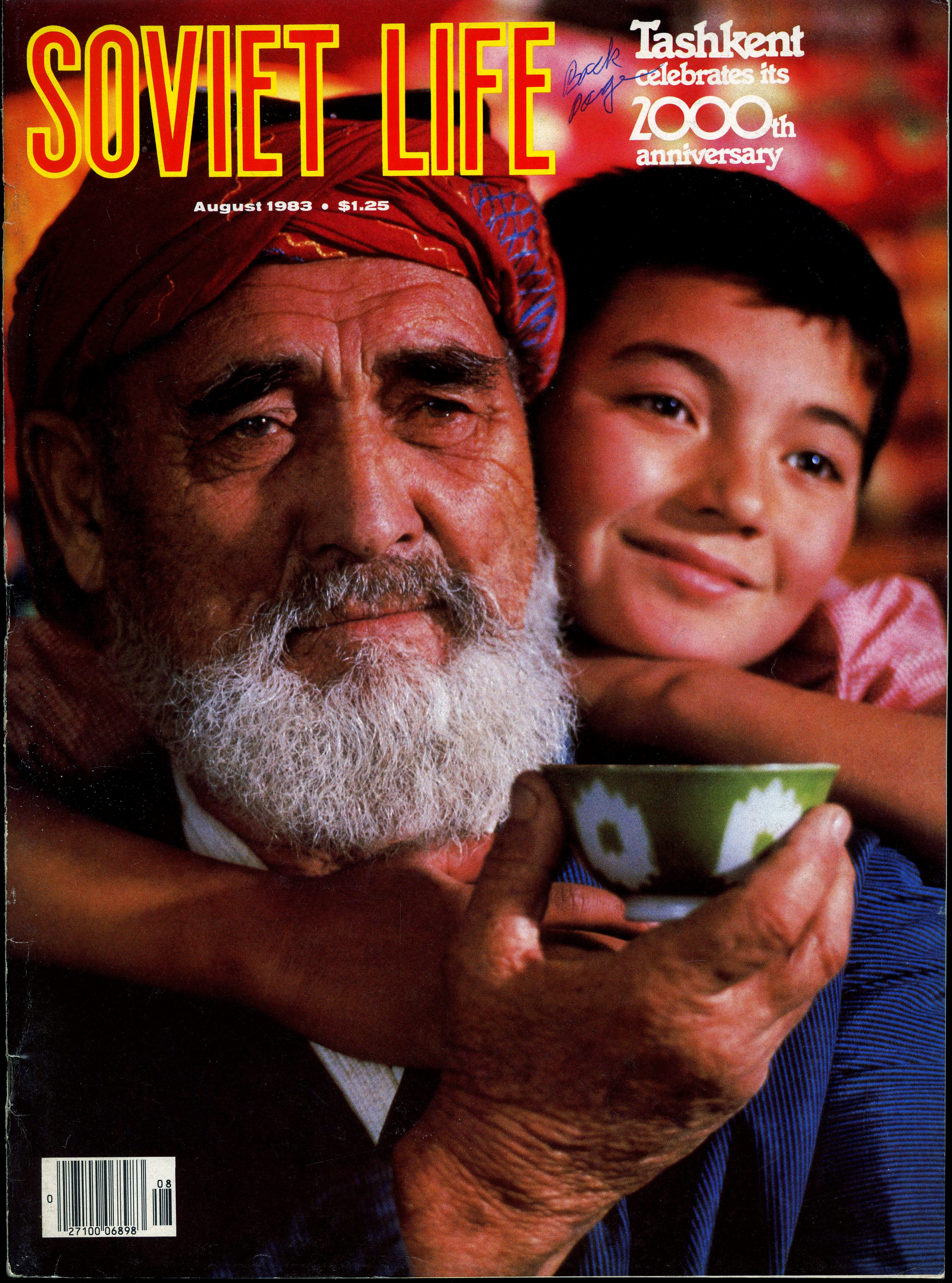
SOVIET LIFE

August 1983 • $1.25

Tashkent celebrates its 2000th anniversary

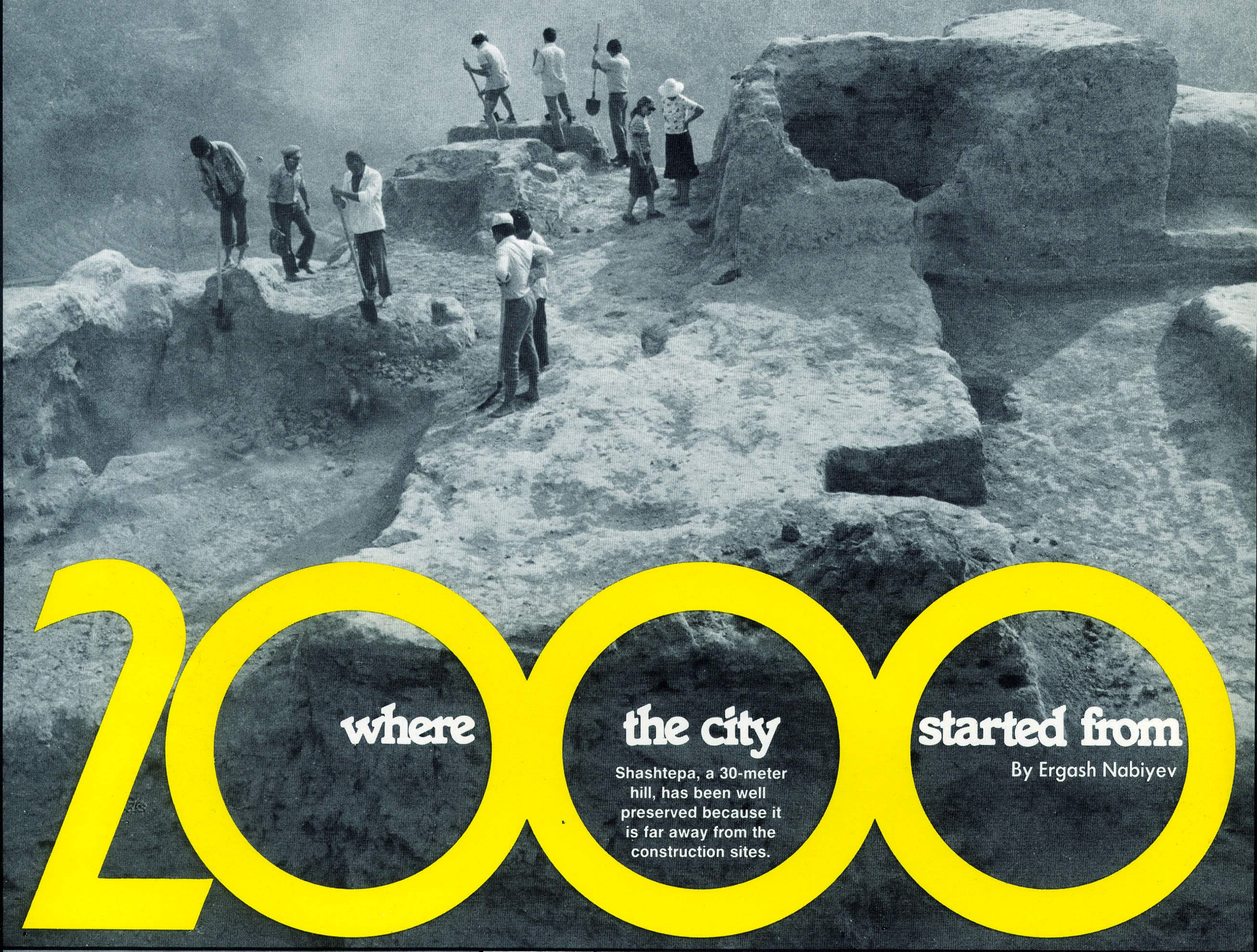


An urban culture existed on the territory of modern Tashkent as early as 20 centuries ago. Excavations of the Shashtepa town site started six years ago unearthed evidence confirming this. Situated in the southern part of Tashkent on a 30-meter elevation far from the noisy streets and construction sites, Shashtepa has been well preserved. Scientists have known about it for a long time, but it was only in 1978 that they managed to get down to its lowest layers. It was there that they discovered traces of an urban culture whose age has been fixed at 2,000 years.

Pointing to a row of large clay bricks, Margarita Filanovich, who has a Candidate of Science degree in history and is chief of the Tashkent archeological team, said that they were the fragments of a strong fortress wall which had once surrounded the palace of the local ruler. The ruins that archeologists have dug up prove that the city had large buildings with a complicated system of corridors, arches and passageways characteristic of urban settlements.

The palace was surrounded by the quarters of various artisans. The large quantity of earthenware found at the site testifies to the high level of pottery production, while slag and fragments of metalware prove they smelted metal as well. The discovery of complex looms means there were skilled weavers among the inhabitants.

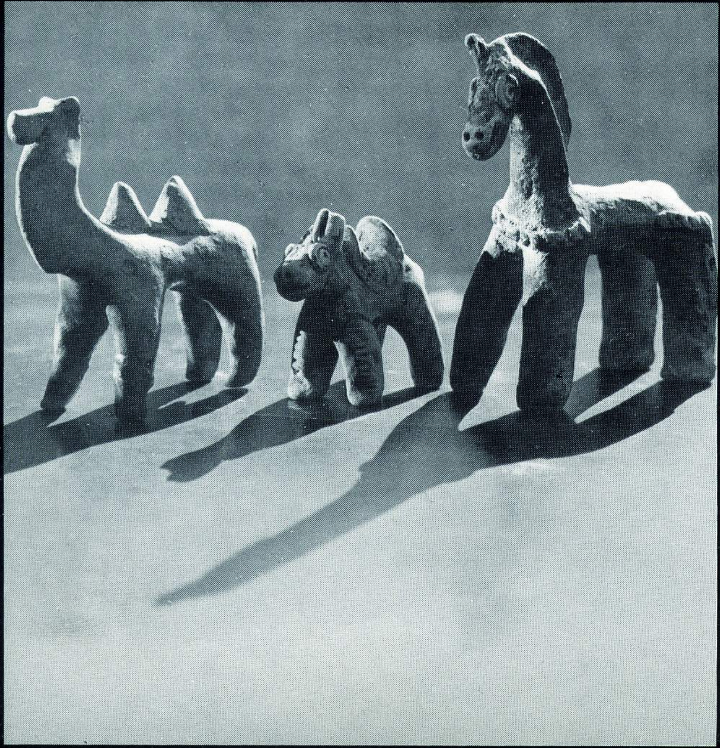
In time five small towns and about 50 settlements grew up around Shashtepa. They suffered fires, wars and natural calamities, but the people who lived there rebuilt their homes and did not abandon the area. In the tenth century Shashtepa was given a new name—Tashkent. In the Turkic language it means "City of Stone." It was first mentioned in the books of Mahmud Kashgar, the great Turkic philologist of the tenth century, and in the works of the famous poet al-Bīrūnī.



2000 where the city started from

By Ergash Nabiyev

Shashtepa, a 30-meter hill, has been well preserved because it is far away from the construction sites.





Margarita Filanovich leads the discussion on the next stage of the Shashtepa excavations. The diggings have unearthed articles made 2,000 years ago.



CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY MEETING AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETS IN JUNE

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a regular Plenary Meeting in Moscow on June 14 and 15, 1983, at which topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work were discussed. Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a lengthy speech at the Plenary Meeting.

After that—on June 16 and 17—the USSR Supreme Soviet held a session at which the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was elected. Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who spoke at the session, proposed that Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, be elected to that post. "The purposeful, energetic and imaginative activity of Yuri Andropov in the post of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his professional and human qualities, his experience and political wisdom have won him universal respect, the trust and support of the party and the people," Chernenko said.

"The firm and consistent line of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, which is aimed at improving the international situation, at rechanneling developments toward détente and averting a thermonuclear catastrophe, is inseparably linked with the work of Yuri Andropov. Yuri Andropov authoritatively represents this line in the international arena," Chernenko added.

The session unanimously elected Yuri Andropov to the post of President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Yuri Andropov expressed his heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to the deputies for the high trust they had placed in him and assured them that while in the post of President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he would give his every effort and all his knowledge and experience to live up to that honored trust.



Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

RESOLUTION OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET ON THE ELECTION OF YURI ANDROPOV TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves:
To elect Comrade Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Vasili Kuznetsov,
First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Tengiz Menteshashvili,
Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Moscow, the Kremlin, June 16, 1983

RESOLUTION OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION

HAVING HEARD and discussed the report "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union" made by Deputy Andrei A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

- To approve fully the activities of the USSR Government in carrying out the Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state;
- To approve the measures carried out to implement the fundamental directives of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenary Meetings of the CPSU Central Committee that are aimed at lessening international tension, bringing about effective agreements in the field of arms control and disarmament, eliminating the sources of conflict and preventing the emergence of new ones, and promoting equitable, peaceful cooperation with every state irrespective of its social system.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approves measures to maintain at an adequate level the defense capabilities of the Soviet Union and ensure the security of its allies, which are adopted with due account of the military and political situation taking shape in the world. These measures are aimed at preserving the present balance of forces, which, in the current situation, is an effective guarantee against the unleashing of a nuclear war.

In the current tense international situation everything must be done to halt the arms race, bring the world back onto the path of détente and strengthen peace. The attainment of these goals would be greatly facilitated if all the other nuclear powers followed the Soviet example and pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also accepted the Warsaw Treaty Organization's proposals on concluding with the NATO countries a treaty on nonuse of military force and on preserving peaceful relations.

One of the most urgent tasks today is that of halting the buildup of nuclear armaments. The achievement of this goal would be a great contribution toward lessening the threat that looms over the peoples.

Accordingly, the USSR Supreme Soviet instructs the Soviet Government to forward a proposal to the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and the People's Republic of China to the effect that all nuclear powers should simultaneously freeze all their nuclear weapons in terms of quantity and quality. Such a freeze could be first applied in relation to the USSR and the USA, beginning with a date to be agreed upon and proceeding from the assumption that the other nuclear powers would act in a similar way.

A freeze on all the components of nuclear arsenals would steeply increase the level of trust in relations among the states possessing nuclear weapons and would make possible a decisive breakthrough to a better general situation in the world.

An end to the buildup of nuclear armaments would be an effective action relatively easy to undertake, the point of departure for their subsequent reduction and, eventually, for their complete abolition.

This would create a more favorable situation for mutually acceptable accords at the current Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and also nuclear weapons in Europe, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expresses the hope that the supreme legislatures and governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and the People's Republic of China will take a constructive position of responsibility with respect to the proposal for a freeze on nuclear weapons and will display political will so that it can be possible to break, at last, the vicious circle of the arms race in the interests of all the peoples of the planet.

Yuri Andropov,
President of the Presidium
of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Tengiz Menteshashvili,
Secretary of the Presidium
of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Moscow, the Kremlin, June 16, 1983

BIOGRAPHY OF YURI ANDROPOV

YURI VLADIMIROVICH ANDROPOV was born on June 15, 1914, into the family of a railroad man working at Nagutskaya Station in Stavropol Territory. He has a higher education and has been a member of the CPSU since 1939.

At 16, Yuri Andropov, then a member of the Komsomol (Young Communist League), was a worker in the town of Mozdok, in the North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. After that he worked as a crew member aboard ships of the Volga Shipping Lines.

In 1936 he began to be elected to various offices in the Young Communist League. He became full-time Secretary of the YCL organization of the Water Transport Technical School in Rybinsk in Yaroslavl Region and was soon promoted to the post of organizer of the YCL Central Committee at the Volodarsky Shipyards in Rybinsk. In 1938 the Komsomol members of Yaroslavl Region elected him First Secretary of the Yaroslavl Regional Committee of the YCL. In 1940 he was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Karelia.

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War [1941-1945], Yuri Andropov was an active participant of the partisan movement in Karelia. After the city of Petrozavodsk was liberated from the fascist invaders in 1944, he started holding various posts in the party. He was elected Second Secretary of the Petrozavodsk City Party Committee and in 1947 Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Karelia.

In 1951 Yuri Andropov was transferred, by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, to the staff of the CPSU Central Committee. He was appointed an inspector and then the head of a subdepartment of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1953 he was assigned by the party to diplomatic work and served as the USSR's Ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic for several years.

In 1957 he was appointed head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the Twenty-second Party Congress [in 1961] and at subsequent party congresses Yuri Andropov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1962 he was elected Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In May 1967 he was appointed Chairman of the State Security Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers. In June of the same year he was elected an alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

In May 1982 he was elected Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Since April 1973 Yuri Andropov has been a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

In November 1982 at the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee he was elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yuri Andropov has been a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for several convocations.

In every post to which Yuri Andropov was assigned by the party, he has displayed loyalty to the great cause of Lenin and to the party. He devotes all his energy, knowledge and experience to the implementation of the party's decisions and to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideas.

In 1974 Yuri Andropov, a prominent leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor in recognition of his great services to the homeland. He has been awarded the Order of Lenin four times, the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Red Banner, as well as the Order of the Red Banner of Labor three times, and other decorations.

August 1983, No. 8 (323)

SOVIET LIFE

The magazine SOVIET LIFE is published by reciprocal agreement between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union. The agreement provides for the publication and circulation of the magazine SOVIET LIFE in the United States and the magazine AMERICA in the Soviet Union.

2000TH ANNIVERSARY OF TASHKENT

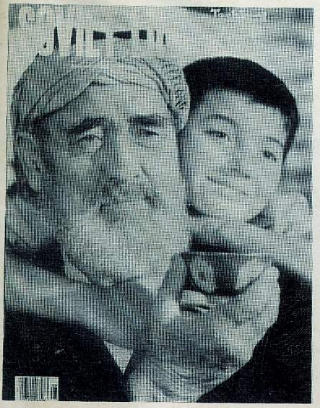
COMMENTARY

SOVIET PEOPLE

ECONOMY AND SCIENCE

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS



Front Cover: Abdurahim Maraimov is almost 100 years old. The world has changed beyond recognition in these years, but Uzbekistan and Tashkent, its capital, have changed even more.

The photographs for this issue were taken by Vsevolod Tarasevich, Nabi Utarbekov, Vladimir Molgachev, Alexei Varfolomeyev and Sergei Lidov.

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Published by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Material for this issue courtesy of Novosti Press Agency.

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices.
Subscription Rates: 1 Year—$8.35 2 Years—$15.35 3 Years—$19.50
(ISSN 0038-5549)

Printed by Holladay-Tyler Printing Corp., Rockville, Md.

EDITOR'S NOTES

IT seems to me that the front cover for August symbolizes the underlying idea of the issue—the duality of the age and youth of Tashkent. Tashkent is 2,000 years old, ancient compared with Soviet cities. But it is really younger than all the capitals of the union republics and many other cities of the country.

The fact is that Tashkent was born three times. The first time was 2,000 years ago. The second time was in 1924, when it developed from a provincial town into the capital of a Soviet socialist republic and a big industrial center. And the third time was in 1970, when it was restored after the devastating earthquake in April 1966 destroyed more than a third of its housing. The development and restoration of Tashkent and the invariable support and assistance from Moscow and cities of the other fraternal republics are dealt with at length in the issue.

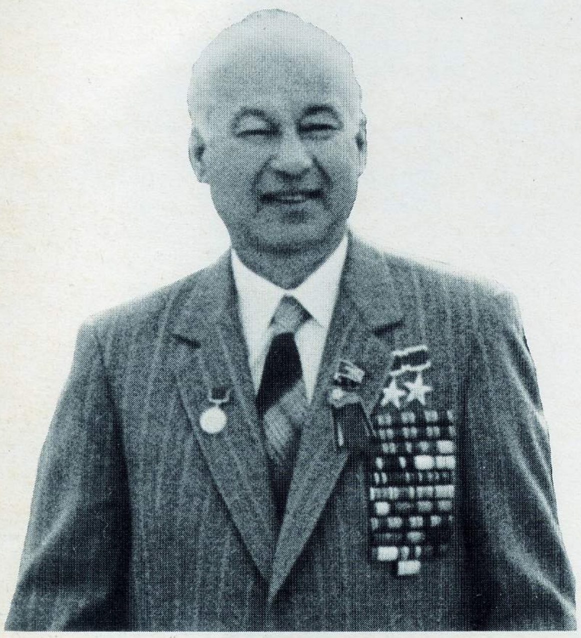
When we describe Tashkent, we are also describing Uzbekistan and, if you will, all the Soviet Central Asian republics. The history of these republics has many features in common and, at the same time, is very individual. The culture of the Central Asian peoples is rooted in the ancient past and includes the names of outstanding men. Among them are ninth century mathematician and astronomer Akhmad Fergani, eleventh century scholars al Bīrūnī and Ibn Sina (Avicenna), fifteenth century scholar, astronomer and mathematician Ulug-Beg Muhammad Taragai.

In September 1980, by a decision of UNESCO, the world marked the centennial of the birth of Avicenna, the encyclopedist who wrote the *Canon of Medicine*. On that occasion Novosti Press Agency instituted an annual prize in his name, which is awarded for a work in literature, journalism or social science that best popularizes ideas of peace and friendship between the peoples of Asia and Africa on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other. Below is a photograph of that medal.

In the past few years the status of Tashkent has been raised another notch. It is now the site of international get-togethers: film festivals, scientific symposiums and writers conferences.



Tashkent is 2000 years old and stays young



Interview with Sharaf Rashidov

Sharaf Rashidov, 66, is an alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. He is a veteran of the Second World War, a writer and a statesman. Rashidov has received the Hero of Socialist Labor award twice. The following is an interview he gave our correspondents Boris Alexeyev and Elpar Khodjayev.

Q: Frankly speaking, it's hard today to establish such an exact date as the 2000th anniversary of Tashkent. Do you know how it was figured out?
A: Tashkent is indeed one of the oldest cities in Central Asia whose origin was lost in the haze of centuries. However, it is mentioned in the Avesta, a collection of sacred books of the first century B.C., and also in Eastern chronicles pertaining to the second century B.C.

Our archeologists did extensive work to establish the age of Tashkent scientifically. They wound up three years ago with the discovery of a number of splendid monuments on the territory of the city. A comprehensive analysis utilizing the latest achievements of modern science proved that Tashkent has been in existence for 2,000 years. It consisted of a number of small settlements and about 50 palaces surrounded by a thick fortress wall. The archeologists found round and rectangular towers, pylons, palace halls flanked by corridors and decorated with monumental paintings, and temples of fire worshiped by ancient inhabitants.

As a matter of fact, some scholars believe that Tashkent is much older than 2,000 years. Referring to legends about the life and struggle of ancient kings and heroes, and linking them with the city, they claim that its origin dates back to from 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. Personally, I'm inclined to favor scientific data over legends and myths.

Q: Was Tashkent a political and cultural center all those years?
A: It became a real political, economic and cultural center only in the years of Soviet power. Before that it was a typical Oriental town.

Today Tashkent is a major industrial center accounting for a quarter of all of the republic's industrial output. It is also a center of the engineering industry. It manufactures different kinds of cable, parts for tractors and automobiles, and all kinds of machines that make cotton harvesting and processing easier. Planes, excavators, power transformers and electric cranes are built in Tashkent. It is also a major producer of consumer goods. Goods made in Tashkent are shipped to all parts of the Soviet Union and to many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Tashkent's airport links the Soviet Union with many countries of the East. In traffic intensity, it ranks among the first in our country.

The capital of Uzbekistan is a leading scientific and cultural center of Soviet Central Asia. Practically every fifth inhabitant of the city is studying. We have 321 general education and 20 vocational schools, as well as 19 institutions of higher learning, including a university, a polytechnic institute and a medical institute. Tashkent is the seat of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, which incorporates 32 major research establishments.

Tashkent has 9 theaters, 165 clubs and 122 movies. We are proud of our TV studios, the largest in the East. We have two film studios and six stadiums.

International meetings and symposiums are held regularly in our city.

Q: You have just mentioned that all kinds of international events take place in Tashkent. We remember the term "the spirit of Tashkent" which became popular in the late fifties. Many political terms have been forgotten since then. What about "the spirit of Tashkent"?
A: You are talking about the Afro-Asian writers movement. It is a product of our time, distinguished by the struggle for peace, social progress and cultural cooperation among nations.

The first Tashkent Conference of Afro-Asian Writers was held in 1958. Incidentally, writers from a number of European and Latin American countries also took part in it.

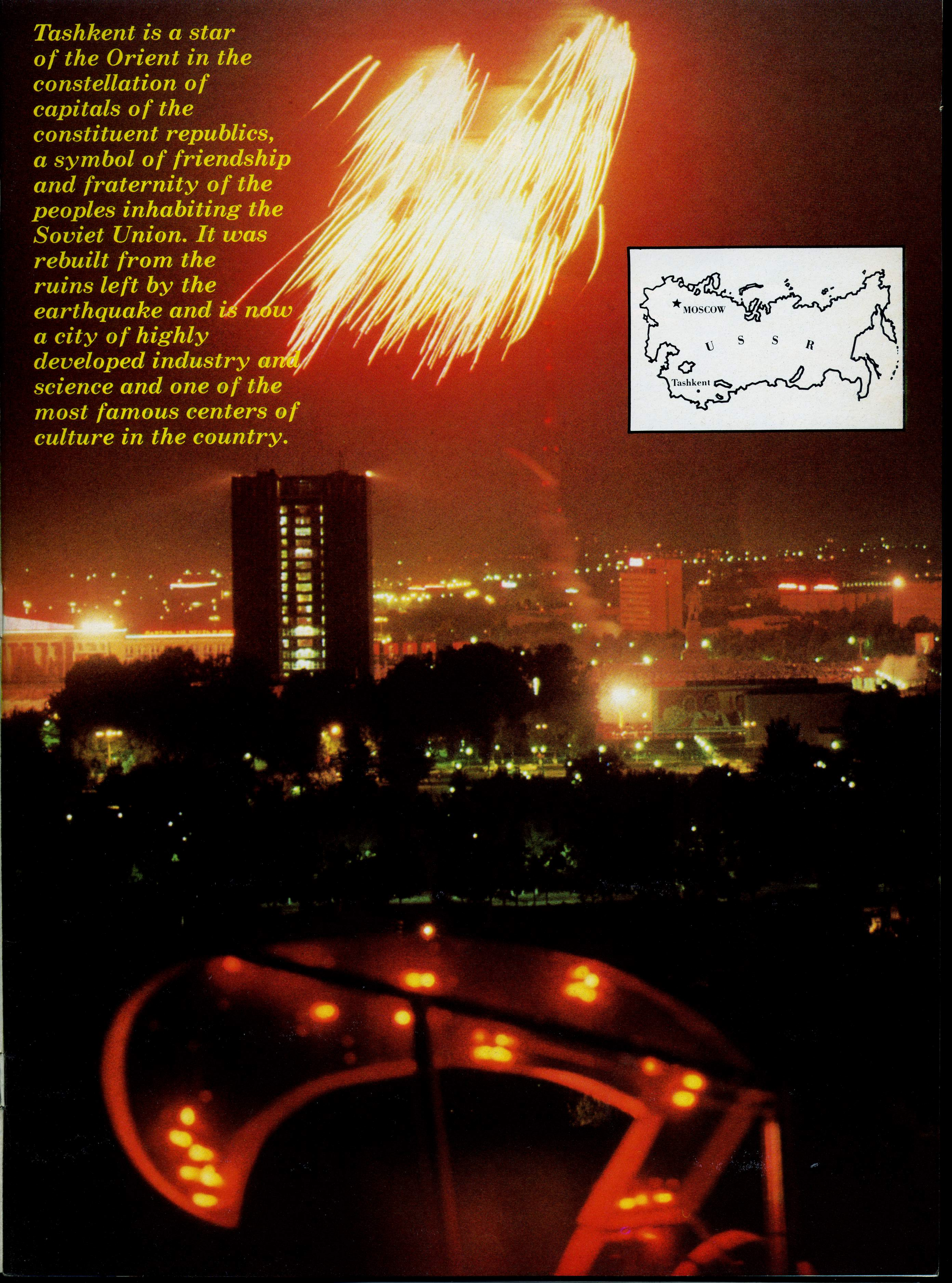
That conference adopted an Appeal which said in part:

> We writers are the conscience of the peoples. We bear responsibility for the destinies not only of our contemporaries, but also of future generations. . . . We urge everyone to join us in the search for the truth, for beauty and freedom, which will permit us to create a literature linked with the life of the people and capable of helping them work for the triumph of reason and justice on Earth. . . .

The ideas and principles formulated at this conference were called "the spirit of Tashkent," and they are now an integral part of all the activities of Afro-Asian writers.

Continued on page 7

Tashkent is a star of the Orient in the constellation of capitals of the constituent republics, a symbol of friendship and fraternity of the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union. It was rebuilt from the ruins left by the earthquake and is now a city of highly developed industry and science and one of the most famous centers of culture in the country.







Left: Bird's-eye view of Lenin Square, the center of the city. Below: Women had a hard time in prerevolutionary Tashkent, the uneducated chattel of their husbands. Now they are scientists, teachers and engineers.





Dusty streets of windowless hovels—that was the city in prerevolutionary times.

Tashkent is one of the oldest cities in Central Asia, but only in Soviet times did it become a real political, economic and cultural center. Before that it was just a typical Oriental town.



On May 9, Victory Day, World War II veterans don their medals and head for the monument of the Unknown Soldier.



Sharaf Rashidov, head of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, opens the ceremony by placing a wreath at the foot of the monument.

victory day

By Bakhtiyar Turayev

On Victory Day, May 9, World War II veterans all head for the center of Tashkent to the monument of the Unknown Soldier. On that day they take special pride in putting on their military uniforms and decorations.

There are fewer war veterans each year, and the ones that are still around find it increasingly difficult to get to the monument. Many of them come on crutches, while others are brought in wheelchairs. Everyone who can make it goes to Lenin Square, because Victory Day is their day, their holiday.

On June 22, 1941, the instant that news of the war reached Tashkent, people rushed to volunteer for the front. There were whole regiments made up of Uzbeks who later fought to defend Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian towns. Thousands of people from Tashkent were awarded orders and medals. Some had the title of Hero of the Soviet Union conferred on them for courage and heroism in action.

Sabir Rakhimov, the first Uzbek general, was one of them. He was killed in 1944.

Akhmedzhan Shukurov, a soldier in the Red Army, was killed in a Russian village near Orel, and its inhabitants renamed their village Shukurovka in his honor.

There is a monument to the Uzbek partisan Mirsadyk Topibaldyev standing on Byelorussian soil.

On Victory Day we not only honor the survivors, we also pay tribute to the memory of those who fell in battle. That is why the veterans, after laying wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, go to the military cemetery where their friends and comrades in arms lie buried. Every year, Hero of the Soviet Union Batyr Babayev, 70, is in their midst. He has many memories of the past war, even happy ones.

"In April 1945," recalls Babayev, "the unit in which I served reached the Elbe. That is where our soldiers met the Americans. I remember how everyone rejoiced at the meeting because we were Allies fighting against a common enemy. I also remember that even though we spoke a different language, we understood each other perfectly through gestures, smiles and handshakes.

"A lot of water has flowed in the Elbe since then, but I am convinced that the memory of those days is alive in the minds not only of the Soviet soldiers but also of the Americans who participated in the meeting. My conviction was confirmed several years ago when I visited the United States with a delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

"Recalling my meeting with the American veterans, I remember their saying that we should do everything possible to protect the peace. After all, didn't we fight for it together during the Second World War?" ■

Tashkent is 2000 years old

Continued from page 2

Q: With your kind permission, we'd like to get back to the story of Tashkent. It is hard for my generation to believe that everything we see in the city today was built since Uzbekistan became a Soviet republic. Do you agree?

A: I do, but it's true just the same. The Uzbeks were regarded by czarist Russia as a colonial nation. We inherited the grave legacy of feudal times: narrow, dusty streets and dead alleys lined with gray, one-story houses without windows and surrounded by adobe fences. The city had no water mains or sewage system to speak of, while electricity burned in only 200 to 300 houses occupied by the elite in the central district.

Q: What were the first steps of the Soviet Government in Tashkent?

A: It began changing the spiritual and cultural appearance of the city. I'll give you one example. Vladimir Lenin, the founder of our state, signed a decree in 1920 establishing a state university in Tashkent. Those who know our history remember that the Civil War was being waged at that time. Yet in spite of the troubled period, the Bolsheviks, headed by Lenin, were already thinking of how to train specialists for our outlying national territory. They decided to do this in a city that did not have a single institution of higher learning and where few people knew how to read and write.

By the way, Tashkent University generated a number of higher educational institutions in our republic.

Q: Was the change you mentioned confined only to the construction of a university?

A: Of course not. General education, vocational and technical schools began to be built in the city at the same time, as well as hospitals and polyclinics. Industrial enterprises were also built. Engineering, metallurgical and light industry enterprises appeared in Tashkent in the period of the prewar five-year plans. We identify the years of peaceful work as "prewar" and "postwar." Housing with modern conveniences was constructed. In other words, Tashkent has changed beyond recognition.

Q: You no longer see women wearing yashmaks in the streets and squares of Tashkent. Would you like to comment on this?

A: I regard the emancipation of women in Central Asia as one of the greatest gains of Soviet power. Only 60 years ago our women languished in their narrow world of *ichkari*, that is, the women's part of the house, where entrance was forbidden to male strangers. The women were barred from public life and considered the property of their husbands.

Nothing like that exists today. The women in Tashkent alone make up almost half of those engaged in Uzbekistan's economy. Many of them are managers of industrial enterprises, engineers, party functionaries and cultural workers. Some of them have doctor's and candidate's degrees in science. There are professors and assistant professors among our women, as well as writers, artists, doctors and teachers.

Q: Everyone knows that Tashkent did not suffer during the Second World War. On the contrary, it accommodated refugees from the territories of the Soviet Union which were temporarily occupied by nazi troops. Would you tell us something about this?

A: Yes, you're right. Tashkent went through the Second World War unscathed in the sense that it was so far away from the front and not subjected to savage enemy air raids. However, from the very first minute of the nazi sneak attack on the Soviet Union, Tashkent stood side by side with the entire Soviet nation. Thousands of Tashkent residents joined the Red Army as volunteers and waged a life-and-death struggle against the invaders. Many thousands worked in the city's factories for 10 or more hours a day, often without any day off. They regeared industry to wartime needs.

In the grimmest days of the war, our city gave asylum to thousands of refugees from the temporarily overrun areas of our country. Scores of industrial enterprises, educational establishments and cultural institutions were evacuated to our republic.

Special care was given by our city residents to orphans. More than 200,000 children who lost their parents were evacuated to Uzbekistan during the war, but none of them felt abandoned. I think this was a vivid manifestation of the friendship of our peoples. The international fraternity of the Soviet people was again evident in the way the whole country pitched in to help the city when it was hit by a major earthquake in 1966.

The earth was still shaking underneath Tashkent when the whole country extended a helping hand to the population of the Uzbek capital. Within hours after the first destructive tremors, Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Tashkent to personally supervise working out relief measures.

As I mentioned a minute ago, the entire Soviet people immediately responded to the appeal to help rebuild the city. Construction workers of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Tajikistan, Kirghizia and Turkmenia took part in this work.

The city, which had lost more than 50,000 apartment units in the quake, was restored in a very short time. I would say that it was completely rebuilt.

Like the fabulous phoenix, it rose, younger and better, from heaps of rubble. Today Tashkent is a city with blocks of modern houses, beautiful public buildings, cultural and scientific institutions, splendid architectural ensembles, parks and gardens, and a wonderful Metro.

Q: About two million people of different nations and nationalities live in Tashkent today. Does this multinational structure affect the city's life in any way?

A: As a matter of fact, Tashkent is the fourth biggest city of the Soviet Union. Its population is representative of the more than 100 nations and nationalities inhabiting our country. So you see, Tashkent is not only a densely populated city, but also a multinational one. Side by side, like a big friendly family, they tackle economic and cultural problems connected with the development of the Uzbek capital.

This is inherent in the socialist system, where the friendship of all nations and nationalities is the prevailing rule. No wonder that the people of Tashkent have given Russian, Ukrainian, Turkmenian, Byelorussian and Kazakh names to the housing projects, streets and other rebuilt places in the city. Majestic, and, at the same time, light and colorful, they personify the indestructible friendship of our peoples. That is why we regard Tashkent as a city of friendship.

Q: Do many Americans come to Tashkent? Does the city have any ties with the United States?

A: Americans seem to be showing an increasingly greater interest in the capital of Uzbekistan. The number of people coming from the United States as tourists, participants in scientific symposiums and members of delegations is growing. More than 1,500 U.S. citizens visit us each year, and many of them come from Seattle, Tashkent's twin city, with which it maintains close ties.

We are proud that Tashkent has won fame both in our country and among its friends abroad as a city with a wonderful present and an even more promising future.

Q: How do you envision that future?

A: I've already pointed out that the groundwork for that future is being laid today. Tashkent is proud of being the meeting place for major international forums and symposiums. Rebuilt from ashes and rubble, it looks younger and more beautiful each year. Architecturally outstanding structures have been built in the city in recent years, for example the Palace of Friendship of the Peoples, the new 375-meter radio and TV tower, the Moskva Hotel and the second line of the Metro, to name a few.

About 190,000 apartment units, together with cultural and service facilities, will be built in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) as well as a big movie house and another subway line.

I am sure that by the end of this century Tashkent will be a garden city with an even more attractive and original appearance, convenient for work and leisure, a city worthy of Soviet people. ■

earthquake and revival

By Fyodor Ovechkin



The destruction wrought by the earthquake that shook Tashkent in April 1966 was enormous. The whole USSR helped to rebuild the city, and by 1970 there wasn't a sign of the damage left.



On April 26, 1966, an underground tremor registering 8 on the Richter scale awakened the sleeping Tashkenters at 5:23 A.M. Within seconds a third of the city's housing was destroyed. It looked like Tashkent was doomed to remain in ruins for many years to come. But the very next day work to eliminate the effects of the quake had already begun.

Trains bringing builders, equipment and construction materials from across the country were heading for the stricken city. The union republics, Moscow and Leningrad had decided to build over a million square meters of housing there with their own labor, funds and resources, and by June 1966 Tashkent was one huge construction site.

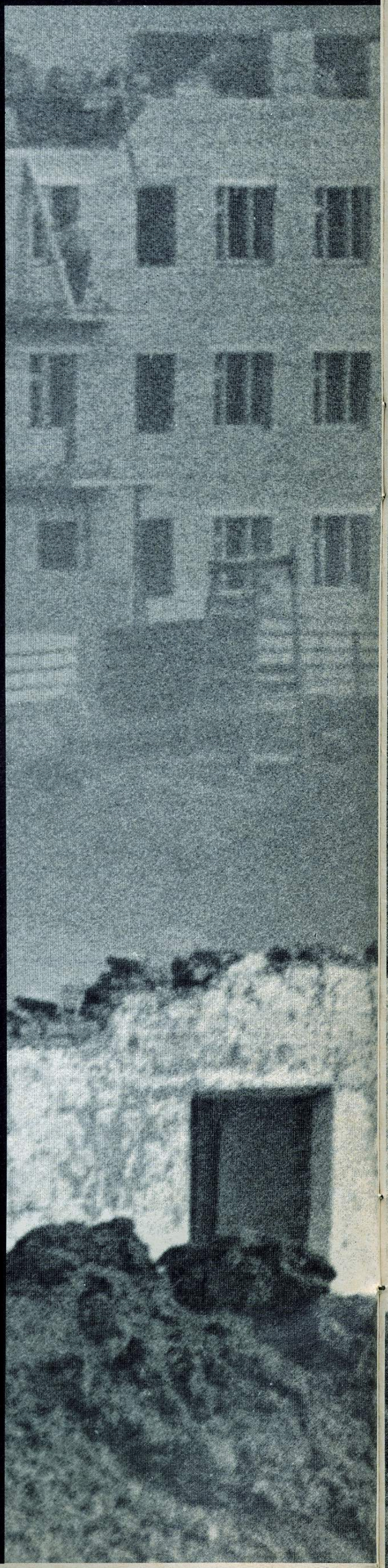
With a building potential like this, it was possible to complete the city's reconstruction by 1970. Following the recommendations of scientists, the city planners revised their building techniques to allow for reinforcing all structures. This made it possible to put up houses 9, 12, 16 and 20 stories high. Their margin of strength guarantees that they will withstand even a 10-magnitude earthquake.

The new qualitative level achieved by the construction industry enabled it to build not just a lot, but also beautifully. Vivid, expressive architectural groups now grace the city everywhere. The effort won a USSR State Prize for many of the architects, planners and builders who created the central part of Tashkent after the quake.

"We have now developed a new

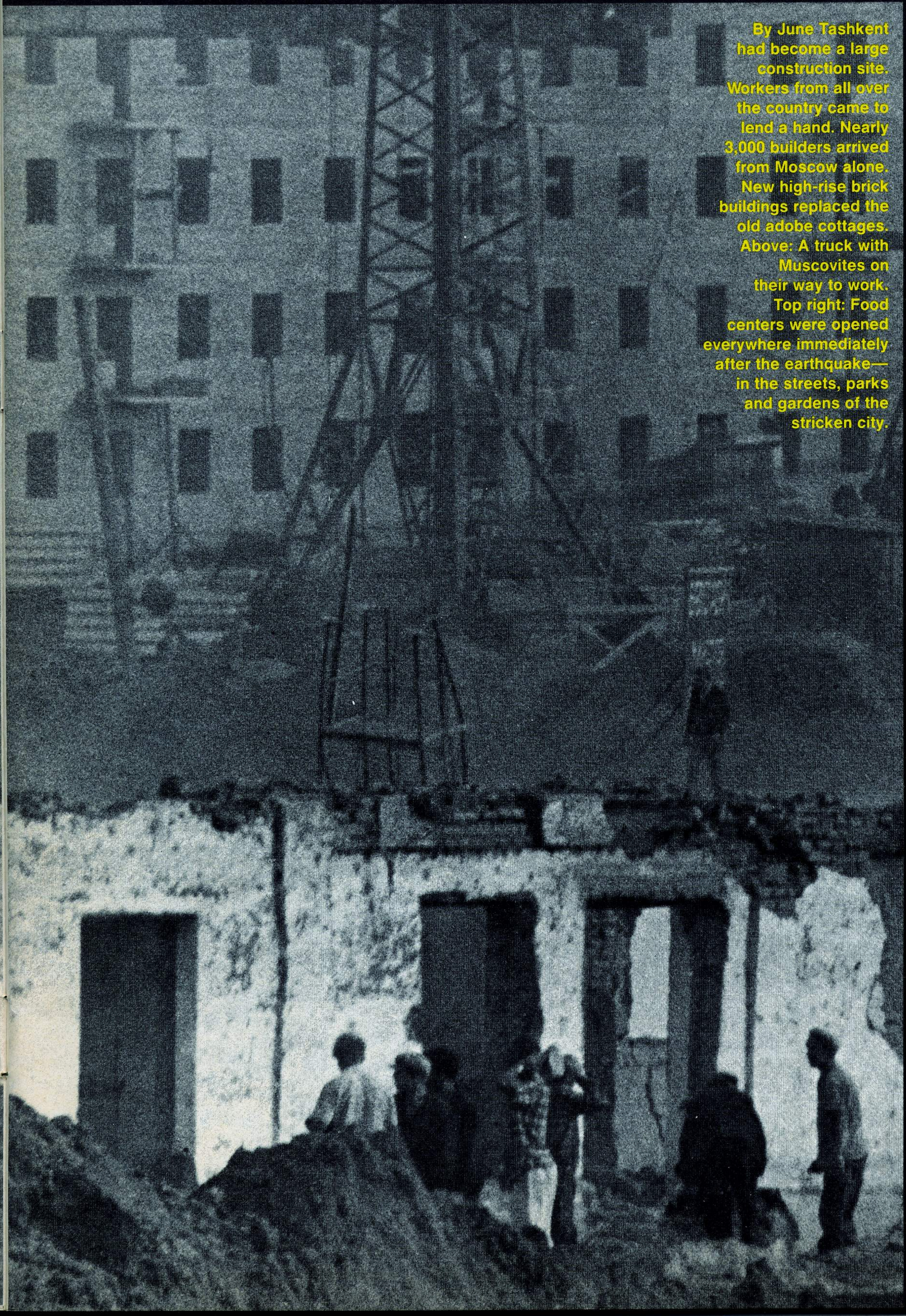
Above: The home and school of this 8-year-old girl were destroyed, but the country's best Young Pioneer camps were put at the disposal of Tashkent's children. By September all the schools had been restored, and they could continue their studies under normal conditions. Left: Approximately 78,000 families were left homeless.











By June Tashkent had become a large construction site. Workers from all over the country came to lend a hand. Nearly 3,000 builders arrived from Moscow alone. New high-rise brick buildings replaced the old adobe cottages. Above: A truck with Muscovites on their way to work. Top right: Food centers were opened everywhere immediately after the earthquake—in the streets, parks and gardens of the stricken city.

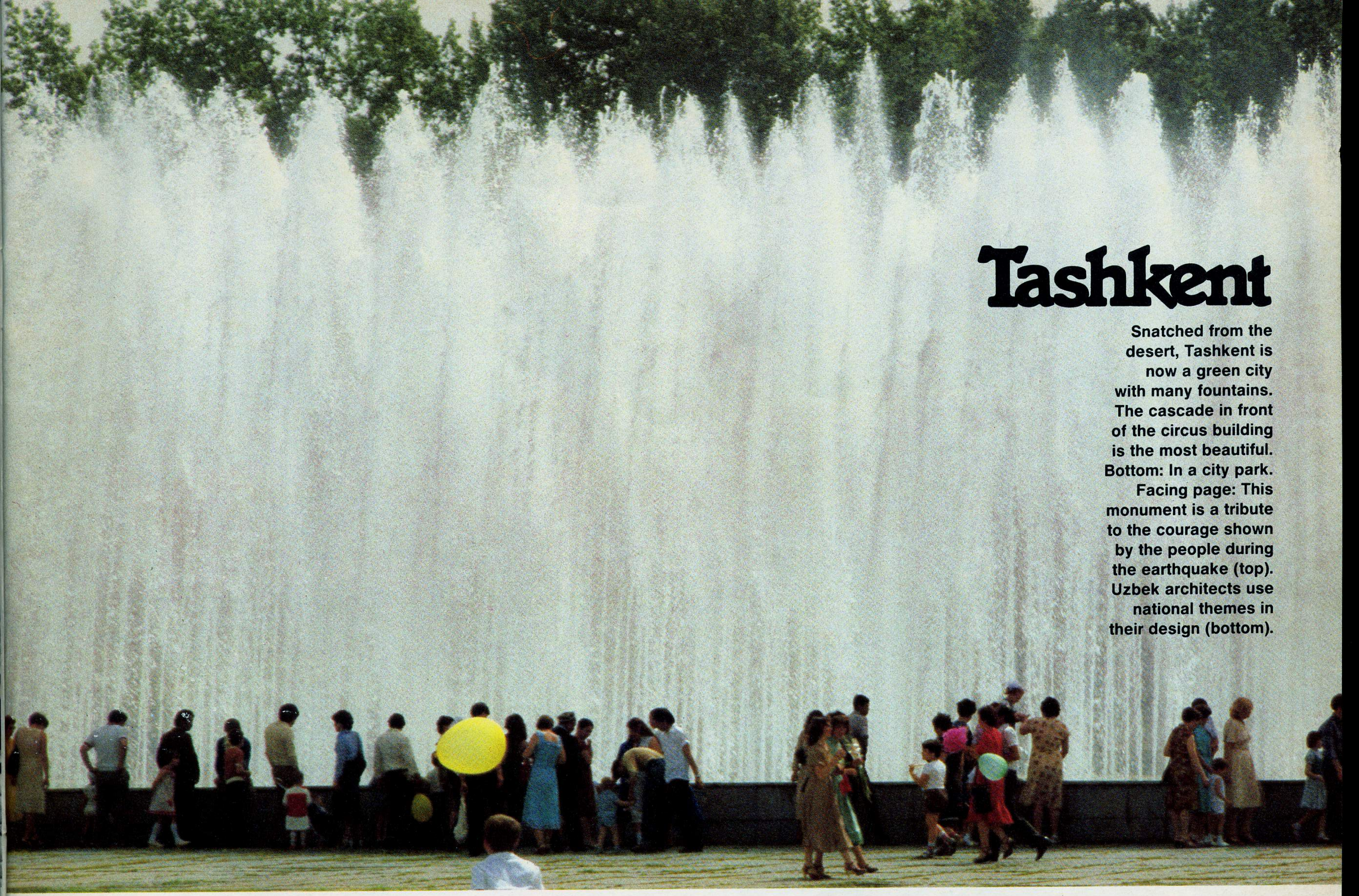
master plan for Tashkent embracing the period until 2000," says Sabir Adylov, the city's chief architect. "Its implementation will make the capital of Uzbekistan even more beautiful. The main aim of the plan is to consolidate Tashkent's role as a large administrative, cultural and scientific center. No large plants will be built within the city limits. On the contrary, all factories that cause pollution will be transferred to the outskirts of the city, and parks and public gardens will be laid out in their place. It is a point of special importance since the population of Tashkent will reach the three-million mark by 2000."

Anyone speaking about Tashkent's revival cannot help mentioning the enormous work done by local scientists to protect the city from future natural disasters. Just several months after the earthquake, a research institute of seismology was established in Tashkent. Its aim is earthquake forecasting. World science has so far found 11 universally recognized methods of prediction, and five of them originated within the walls of the Tashkent institute.

"Another major project," says its director Academician Gani Mavlyanov, "has been the compilation of seismic zoning maps of Tashkent and other Uzbek cities. Planners and builders have received a document stating precisely where earthquakes may occur and what their magnitude will be. It is now possible to calculate with great accuracy the margin of strength necessary for buildings in each particular area." ■







Tashkent

Snatched from the desert, Tashkent is now a green city with many fountains. The cascade in front of the circus building is the most beautiful. Bottom: In a city park. Facing page: This monument is a tribute to the courage shown by the people during the earthquake (top). Uzbek architects use national themes in their design (bottom).







a wedding in Tashkent

By Gani Karimov

It all began two years ago when Zakir Alimov, a young engineer, met his future bride Dila, a medical student, at a party given by a mutual friend.



The happy bride and bridegroom entering the municipal building where they will get a marriage certificate. After that they will have a sumptuous wedding reception with relatives, friends, colleagues and neighbors—a couple of hundred people at least. The celebration usually lasts for three days. It culminates in the bride's arrival at her husband's home.

The Alimovs' spacious yard is packed with guests. At least a couple of hundred are seated at the long table—relatives, colleagues, friends and neighbors, and people who just happen to live in the same *makhalla* (district).

The bridegroom is wearing a brocade oriental coat and an embroidered *tyubeteika* (Uzbek skullcap), and the bride is dressed all in white. They sit at the central table facing the guests. There are bouquets of flowers and an enormous wedding cake on the table in front of them. The newlyweds are surrounded by the best man, the maid of honor, bridesmaids and ushers. The culmination of any Uzbek wedding is the moment when the groom leads the bride into his house. This wedding was no exception. The guests stand up to greet the couple. The folk band starts playing a merry tune, and the soloist sings a love song.

The master of ceremonies congratulates the newlyweds on their marriage, and the feast begins. From time to time the toastmaster invites a guest to the microphone to make a toast. Every toast has three parts: a wish for happiness, a maxim and a joke. The newlyweds have to stand up as each toast is proposed.

The guests are drinking champagne and tasting one dish after another: *samsa* (meat-and-onion patties), *shurpa* (a soup with a lamb broth base), shashlik, pilaf and sweet cakes. The wedding feast continues until late at night. The band plays without stopping, and professional performers and guests take turns dancing.

A Tashkent wedding reception has always been a luxurious feast for a whole crowd. It still retains some of its traditional features.

The preparations for the wedding start long before a young couple have decided to get married. In the olden days every Uzbek marriage was arranged by parents. Today young people choose their own partners. ▶



On the wedding day the bridegroom and bride, accompanied by their family and friends, get into cars decorated with scarlet ribbons and drive off to a ZAGS (an office that registers various civil events). After the marriage certificate is issued, the whole party tours the city for several hours taking photographs. Those who wish to have a Muslim marriage go to a mosque, and those who are satisfied with a civil marriage go straight to the reception.

A wedding in Tashkent is usually celebrated for three days. On the first day a wedding council is held at the groom's place. The council consists of close relatives and wise, experienced elders. As they sit around the table and eat, they decide how many guests should be invited to the morning pilaf, how much meat and rice will be needed for it and the best ways to serve the guests. The relatives divide the duties among themselves: Some will be serving pilaf, others hot flat cakes, still others tea, and so on.

Those invited for the morning pilaf arrive very early. The pilaf itself is cooked in an enormous kettle by an experienced chef, always a man. Naturally, no family has enough tables, chairs and plates to accommodate several hundred guests so the entire *makhalla* comes to their rescue. Besides, the guests invited for the morning pilaf will come in groups, not all at the same time.

The wedding celebration reaches a high point on the third day. It is held both at the bride's home and at the groom's. The most solemn event of that day is the wife's arrival at her husband's home, for, as a rule, it is the woman who goes to live with her husband.

The newlyweds are seated in the center, surrounded by their guests. There's music and dancing throughout the feast, which lasts until the wee hours of the morning.



When the feast is at its climax, the hosts show the gifts received by the young couple. There are many of them, enough for the newlyweds to start their married life in comfort. So much for a typical Uzbek wedding.

However, there are many people of other nationalities in Tashkent. According to statistics, every fifth marriage registered in the Uzbek capital is mixed. What is the wedding procedure in such cases? Well, it's an amazing conglomerate of rituals and traditions, national costumes and cuisines. The wedding reception in such cases is held in a restaurant.

It goes without saying that marriage is a serious event, especially if it is mixed. At the same time, sociological studies show that mixed marriages are usually more stable. The explanation is that such marriages are, in most cases, a result of much thought and consideration of all the pros and cons.

What nationality are the children born of a mixed marriage? The problem is solved in different ways. A child's nationality is determined legally when he or she reaches the age of 16 and is allowed to choose the nationality of the father or the mother.

Such a choice is usually influenced by the ethnic community in which the family lives. ■



all-electronic TV was tested here in 1928

By Boris Alexeyev

The fifteenth century Uzbek poet and scholar Alisher Navoi dreamed of "a wonderful mirror of miracles." The 375-meter TV tower in Tashkent, the highest in continental Asia, proves that the dream has become a reality.

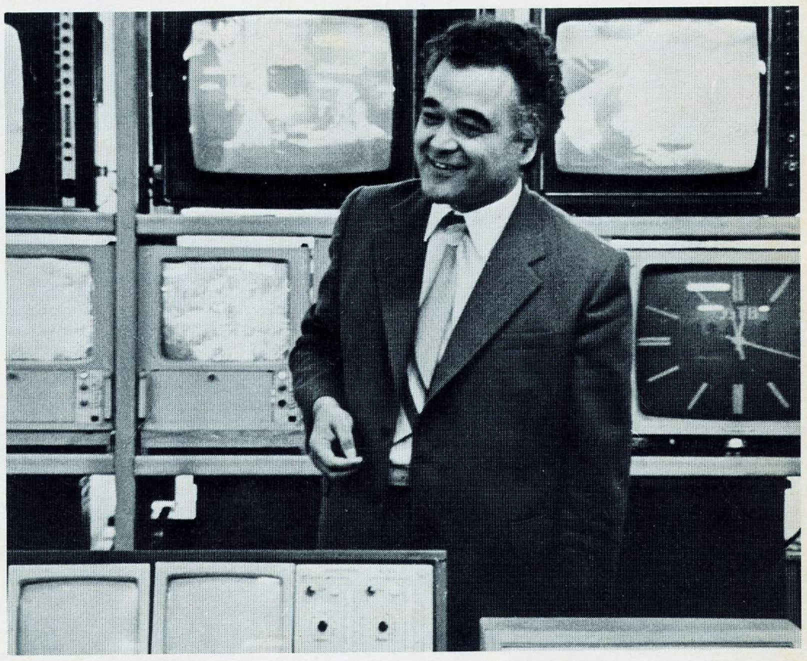
On July 26, 1928, all-electronic television was tested at 74 Navoi Street, Tashkent. It is hard to believe this when you remember what the city looked like in the late twenties: women in yashmaks, and dusty, narrow streets lined with adobe huts. But that's what pictures preserved in a local museum tell us. Then when I saw the patents, looked through documents in the archives, met some of the participants in the events of those distant years and watched a 15-minute film at the Tashkent TV studio, I was convinced beyond a doubt that this Asian city 3,000 kilometers from Moscow was the birthplace of all-electronic television.

Telephoto

The story dates back to the start of the century in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad. Boris Rosing, a well-known Russian scientist, built a cathode-ray tube (CRT) in his laboratory on May 9, 1911, but couldn't work out a transmitting device.

What Rosing began was continued in Soviet years in Tashkent by Boris Grabovsky, a laboratory assistant, and Victor Popov, a professor at the Central Asian University, which had just been founded. Under the professor's guidance, Grabovsky invented a cathode commutator, the basis for the transmission of CRT pictures. Two years later, Grabovsky and Popov started making a moving-picture transceiver, which Grabovsky called a telephoto. A description and diagrams of it can be seen at the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries.

Grabovsky and Popov were soon joined by Ivan Belyansky, a laboratory assistant at a communications research station. He recalls:



Bakhadyr Abdullayev is the director of Tashkent TV. Its total daily transmission time is 40 hours.



The Tashkent television network was set up in 1956. Two-thirds of the programs it broadcasts on its four channels are feature films and concerts. Bottom: The actor playing Alisher Navoi fiddling with the telecamera on the set.

"I met Boris Grabovsky in 1927. He got me so interested in the idea of all-electronic television that I stopped thinking about anything else. It was an excellent idea, but where was money going to come from to carry it out? I went straight to Yuldash Akhunbabayev, President of the Uzbek Republic. The government at that time was in Samarkand."

Yuldash Akhunbabayev was 40 then. Although he didn't have a technical education, he saw that there was something in this fantastic project. After listening to what the young laboratory assistant had to say, Akhunbabayev requested a budgetary allocation for the undertaking.

Many people and whole enterprises and organizations pitched in to make the telephoto. The local newspaper *Kizil Uzbekistan* announced on April 23, 1928, that "radiotelephoto tests are to be held shortly."

It happened on July 26.

This is an extract from the records of the tests: "Today, at 12 noon, Tashkent time, the commission conducted a test of a radio-electronic telephoto transceiver, and a moving picture was produced."

"You Don't Know Yourselves What You Have Invented!"

Stills of a newsreel shot by Boris Grabovsky in 1965, three months before his death, have been preserved. They show an old, bent-over man in glasses wearing a white open-collar shirt. His voice is clear and strong as he recalls his youth:

"I used to read about the experiments of Russian scientists on the transmission of pictures. They interested me very much.

"While working as a laboratory assistant in Tashkent, I invented a CRT commutator. Its tests yielded positive results. After that I decided to use it for television.

"Popov and I made the drawings in 1927 and left for Leningrad to show them to Professor Rosing. He received us in his apartment. After studying the drawings and descriptions carefully, Rosing stood up, embraced us and said: 'My dear friends, you don't know yourselves what you have invented! I only invented a receiver, but I had a mechanical transmitter. What you've made is an electronic transmitter.' "

On Professor Rosing's recommendation, the men from Tashkent worked for three months at the Leningrad electrovacuum factory, where they proved the mosaic structure of the photosensitive layer, the interaction of bodies and photocurrents, and also that the photosensitive layer is not damaged by electron bombardment. With this job done, the men returned to Tashkent.

Grabovsky continues his story: "Lamps and tubes were made in Leningrad with the active participation of Boris Rosing, while other parts we needed were made at a Tashkent factory.

"We assembled all the parts at the communications testing station in Tashkent. We managed to show a moving streetcar there. True, that streetcar was in bright sunlight, and the picture was quite bad because of that. We later transmitted a silent picture of two people. The idea of making talking pictures had not yet occurred to anyone.

"The first man in the world to appear on television was Ivan Belyansky, who took off and put on his cap. The second person was my wife Lydia, who moved her lips and made believe that she was engaged in a lively conversation."

That was how a twentieth century miracle took place. It originated in a modest glass tube which is still at the Leningrad Communications Museum. Patent 5592 of November 9, 1925, and Patent 6157 of November 17, 1926, were issued to the inventors. Unfortunately, the discovery was not used extensively at the time because an electronics industry was nonexistent in the twenties.

TV Returns to the City

The return of television to Tashkent took place in 1956, when the first Uzbek-language broadcast was transmitted. Bakhadyr Abdullayev, the director of Tashkent TV programs, told me the story. There were a number of operating monitors in his office, and I saw English captions on one of them. The director explained that a general education program was being presented on Channel 4.

"Are there daily English-language programs?" I asked him. "No," he replied. "We drew up this program jointly with the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the republic for people who want to continue their education in their free time. Besides, the English, French, German and Spanish languages are all part of the compulsory curriculum of our general education schools. By alternating them, we are helping people who are studying foreign languages."

Abdullayev also said that today Tashkent TV programs deal with all aspects of life in the republic, the country and the whole world. They are presented on four channels with a total viewing time of 40 hours a day, and mainly in the Uzbek language. Some programs are broadcast in Kazakh and Tatar, the languages of the next two largest nationalities residing in the republic.

Roughly two out of every three broadcasts are entertainment, with stress on music. Abdullayev said that they are very popular among the viewers and that the studios this year received 200,000 letters confirming this. It's an amazing fact if you consider that in the twenties Uzbekistan had no ballet, opera or symphonic music at all. For centuries, national Uzbek music was based on the "unison" type, which to European ears is a chain of monotonously repeated sounds.

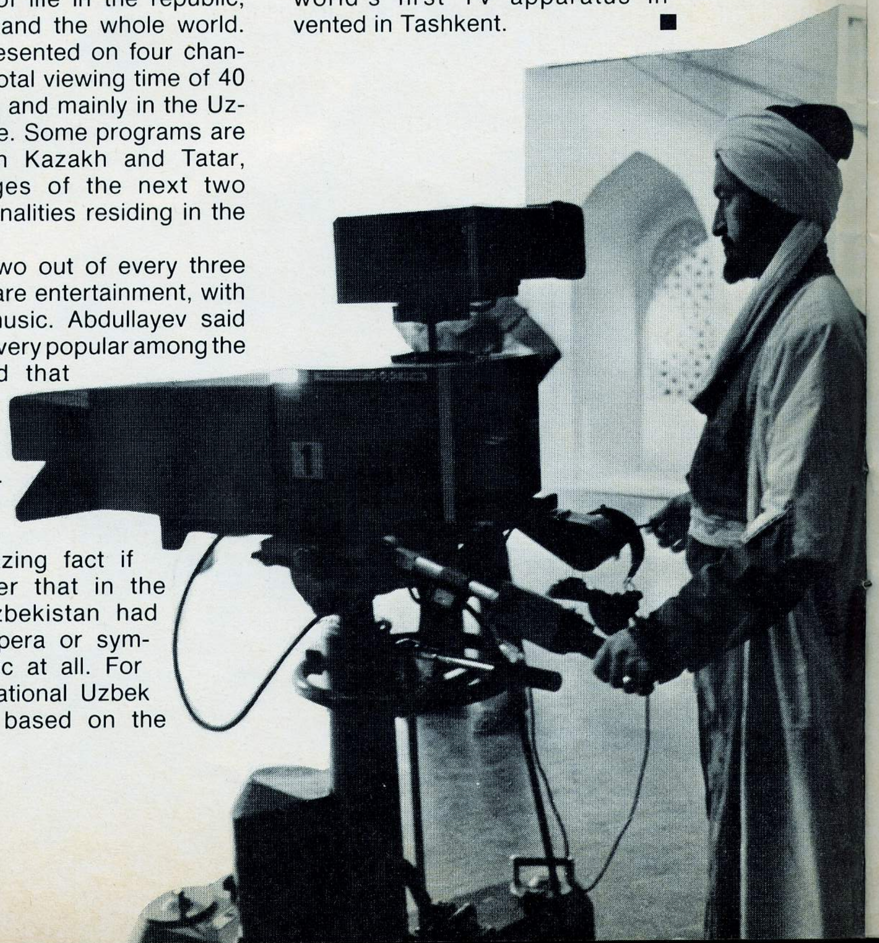
The first musical composition, in the generally recognized meaning of the word, was the opera *Buran* (*Violent Snowstorm*), composed in 1939 by Mukhtar Ashrafi. *Buran* generated a series of national operas, ballets and symphonies, and the stars of local composers began twinkling on the musical horizon.

Abdullayev wound up with this thought: "The credo of our television is to teach, enlighten and show the best of what world culture has to offer."

While he was saying this, I thought of Alisher Navoi, the great fifteenth century Uzbek poet and scholar, and his dream of "a wonderful mirror of miracles."

The people created their legends about the ability of humans to predict the future, about a rotating crystal ball showing all the cities, villages, mountains and seas.

I also thought of those age-old dreams coming true in our day, largely thanks to the telephoto, the world's first TV apparatus invented in Tashkent. ■



STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

HOW TO AVERT THE THREAT TO EUROPE is the title of a book released by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and by the Scientific Research Council on Peace and Disarmament.

The authors have collected and generalized questions and arguments they frequently hear at discussions on the problems of international security and disarmament with representatives of the West. In this book they answer those questions. The following is an excerpt from the book.

Q: The Soviet pledge not to use nuclear weapons first is the subject of heated debate all over the world. Many see it as an important positive step in the strategic military field. However, others say it is merely a move to favorably impress public opinion. Will it have any tangible impact on the military activity of the USSR and on the international situation in general?

A: This new Soviet initiative by no means represents any "radical revision" of Soviet policy. It is a logical continuation of the fundamental course the Soviet Union has been following in its foreign policy, a natural stage in its military policy and in the development of its defensive military doctrine, which is aimed at averting war in general and, primarily, nuclear war.

At the same time, it is an unprecedented move. The Soviet Union has undertaken this unilateral obligation at a time when there are some nuclear powers which do not deny that their military doctrine admits of the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The new obligation became binding on the Soviet Union from the moment it was made public, and no preconditions were set for the other side.

As the Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov noted in his July 12, 1982, article in *Pravda,* efforts to prevent the escalation of an armed conflict into a nuclear one would now be of even greater importance for the training of the Soviet Armed Forces. This imposes an even stricter framework on the training of troops and staff officers. It also imposes even more rigid control in order to rule out any unauthorized use of nuclear weapons, both tactical and strategic.

All this leads to the conclusion that the Soviet decision is by no means a mere declaration but a very real move to strengthen not only the political and legal but also the material basis of international security.

Q: But the critics of the new Soviet initiative do not simply reject it. They argue that a pledge by all the nuclear powers not to use nuclear weapons first would be to the exclusive advantage of the Soviet Union. They refer to the superiority of the Warsaw Treaty forces in conventional armaments. What can you say on this score?

A: The allegation about the conventional superiority of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty over the West does not hold water.

According to trustworthy international sources, NATO is not behind but even slightly ahead of the Warsaw Treaty in armed forces strength in Europe. This is confirmed by *The Military Balance 1981-1982,* the annual publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES
(in thousands)

	NATO	WTO	Ratio
Total regular armed forces	4,998	4,821	1.04:1
Total ground forces	2,720	2,618	1.04:1
Ground forces in Europe	2,125	1,664	1.28:1

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF COMBAT-READY DIVISIONS

In Europe the 89 divisions of the Atlantic Alliance are faced by 78 divisions of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Tanks. The Warsaw Treaty countries have 25,000 tanks in Europe, and NATO has some 8,000.

Aviation. Balance of strength in tactical aviation (NATO:WTO):

- **in combat aircraft—1:1.2**
- **in bomb payload deliverable within 185 kilometers—3:1**
- **in helicopters—1.8:1**

Q: The proposal of the socialist countries on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations has aroused interest in the West. What are the motives behind this Warsaw Treaty move?

A: For all the intricacy of the current international problems, the future of Europe and the world depends to a very large extent on whether we succeed in eliminating distrust and defusing the confrontation between the Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO) and NATO, the two biggest military and political alliances, enormously powerful especially in the nuclear field. An armed conflict between them could lead to devastating results for all nations.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization member countries have long advocated dissolution of both these alliances and, as an initial step, abolition of their military organizations. This proposal still stands, and they emphasize their readiness to negotiate a relevant agreement with the NATO countries, beginning with the mutual reduction of their military activities.

Q: What is the specific meaning of this proposal?

A: The treaty could center on a mutual obligation by both alliances not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other—in effect, a renunciation of the first use of armed force. This obligation would apply to the territories of all the member countries of these alliances and to their military and civilian personnel, their vessels, aircraft, spaceships and other objects, no matter where they are located.

We would also like the treaty to contain a similar obligation on the nonuse of force by the members of both these alliances against third countries.

A significant provision of the treaty could be an obligation not to threaten the security of the international maritime, air and outer routes in areas outside the national jurisdiction of any state.

The obligation on the nonuse of armed force could be complemented by an obligation to conduct negotiations in the spirit of good will on effective measures to end the arms race, limit and reduce armaments and achieve disarmament, or to further by other available means the success of such negotiations.

Another step in this direction could be an obligation to jointly examine effective measures on averting the danger of surprise attack and to promote exchanges of visits by military delegations, naval vessels and air force units.

While the proposal to conclude the treaty on the nonuse of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations concerns the countries of the two military and political alliances, other interested European states could take part in its elaboration and signing.

From the very start, the treaty could be open for accession by other countries as equal parties if they so wish. Such a treaty would aid in overcoming the division of Europe into opposing military groups and meet the wish of nations to live in peace and security.

Q: The talks on nuclear weapons in Europe are now under way in Geneva. What is the Soviet position there?

A: It was set forth by Yuri Andropov at the jubilee session in the Kremlin on December 21, 1982.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reiterated earlier proposals for negotiating a renunciation of all types of nuclear weapons designed to reach targets in Europe—both medium-range and tactical weapons. As Yuri Andropov said:

"We are prepared, among other things, to agree that the Soviet Union should retain in Europe only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France—and not a single one more. . . .

"Along with this there must also be an accord on reducing to equal levels on both sides the number of medium-range nuclear-delivery aircraft stationed in this region by the USSR and the NATO countries."

Should these proposals be carried into effect, no one will gain any unilateral advantage. Security in Europe will be the winner for, all in all, more than 1,300 units of medium-range nuclear weaponry will be reduced there. As a result, the number of launchers of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union and the total of their warheads would be lower after these reductions than they were in 1976, that is, before the Soviet Union began modernizing its medium-range missiles.

Such is the essence of the proposals.

Q: The Soviet Union raises the question of British and French nuclear weapons. These countries are not parties to the Geneva talks. Besides, France has withdrawn from NATO's military organization.

A: It is obvious that NATO is represented in the balance of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by these countries, while the Warsaw Treaty Organization is represented only by the Soviet Union since there are no other nuclear powers in the latter alliance. These weapons comprise over 250 British and French missiles and nuclear-capable planes. Therefore, whether Britain and France want to take part in the talks or not, whether they want to sign the relevant agreement or not, their medium-range nuclear weapons have to be taken into account in any accord on nuclear weapons in Europe.

Professor Gani Mavlyanov is 70 years old. He has a doctor's degree in geology and mineralogy and is one of Uzbekistan's most distinguished scientists. A full member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and the director of the Academy's Seismology Research Institute, he is thought of highly by his Soviet and foreign colleagues.

Youth

Gani was eight years old when the Mavlyanovs, a family with four children, lost their breadwinner. The mother and children worked in the field from sunrise to sundown. Gani was a strong, sturdy boy and he liked the land. In spring and summer he was busy tilling it with a hoe; in autumn he helped his mother harvest the crops. But his favorite season was winter. That's when the land rested and he was free to attend to what he liked best, his studies. His mother could read and write a little, so in the long winter evenings she would gather her children around the warm stove and teach them what she knew. His mother's lessons were young Gani's first school. He became addicted to books and would spend all his free time reading. But the family could barely make a living. Leaving home to attend school was out of the question.

However, one cold winter evening someone knocked on the door of the Mavlyanovs' house. Karim Kardyev, board chairman of the collective farm just organized in the village, was standing in the doorway.

"*Karamat-opa*," he said after exchanging the traditional greetings with Gani's mother, "everybody in the village knows what a bright youngster your son Gani is. Let's send him to Tashkent to study. And the collective farm will help your family out."

And that was how in 1929 Gani began his new life in the city. He entered a special school at which workers, peasants and demobilized Red Army soldiers were taking an accelerated general education course. In a year he was so good in physics, mathematics, chemistry and other subjects that he successfully passed the entrance examinations to the Tashkent Industrial Institute, one of the best schools in Uzbekistan.

But the gaps in his education were still considerable. Today Academician Mavlyanov recalls smilingly the somewhat funny and quite accidental way in which he chose what later became his main calling in life.

"Do you want to study at the Geology Department?" the head of the institute asked him.

"And what do they teach there?"

"To look for mineral wealth."

"And for gold too?"

"Gold too."

"Then sign me up for that department please."

The Making of a Scientist

In May 1935 Gani successfully defended his graduation thesis "The Sokh River Sarykurchan Water Divider. Geological Control and Engineering Feasibility Study." The high standard of the paper and the originality, boldness and brilliance of its engineering ideas prompted the officials of the institute to recommend it for practical use. The divider built according to Mavlyanov's design and projections still helps to provide water for the Ferghana Valley collective farm fields.

The impressive achievements of the young expert were proof of his scientific potential. Together with a group of Uzbek geologists, he was sent to Moscow to do graduate work at the Geological Survey Institute there.

Now Academician Mavlyanov recalls:

"We were students of Academicians Vladimir Obruchev, Victor Preklonsky, Fyodor Savarensky—all scientists of world renown—who unsparingly shared with us their knowledge and field experience. Their extensive knowledge and talents were the 'culture medium' that fed Uzbek geology, which was in its formative stage at that time. And I am proud to call myself a pupil of those Moscow scholars."

By now 40 candidates and 7 doctors of science have defended their theses under the guidance and supervision of Professor Mavlyanov. Their efforts gave birth to a whole Uzbek school of engineering geology that has gained prestige and wide recognition.

It began in 1940, when Gani Mavlyanov brilliantly defended his candidate of science thesis in geology and mineralogy in Moscow and returned to Tashkent to the same Industrial Institute he had attended when he was a student, but now he was to fill the post of dean. Together with young scientists Habibula Abdullayev, Arif Sadykov and Natai Kenesarin, also graduates of the "Great Science" school in Moscow, he began a new line of research, the study of loess.

The research was urgent because a new land reclamation project was under way at the beginning of the forties in the Uzbek Republic, and the crumbly loess ground was impeding the construction of irrigation mains, canals and water reservoirs. They would sag if they were built on loess, and it was important to find methods of protecting the irrigation facilities from the treacherous ground. After intensive work in the laboratory, endless expeditions and scores of new ideas, Mavlyanov was at the peak of his creativity as a scientist in 1941. But 1941 was also the year the war began.

Wounded Three Times

Tashkent was thousands of kilometers from the war fronts, but the daily reports were what the faculty of the Industrial Institute lived by.

Mavlyanov's old friends recall that in those grave days in the fall of 1941 he was like a tightly wound spring. He was the first to speak at a meeting of the institute's Communists:

"Each one of us has come to know by his own life how much good our Soviet motherland has done us. Now we have to defend it from the onslaught of the Nazis. I am going to volunteer for the Red Army."

Everyone there knew that Mavlyanov, dean of the department and a well-known scientist by that time, was exempt from military service. Following his example, 58 members of the faculty volunteered for active duty and joined the army in the field.

Mavlyanov took part in the fighting from December 1941 to V-Day in May 1945. He began as a private and ended the war as a Guards Captain. He was awarded a number of battle orders and medals for his heroism in the harsh days of the war. He was wounded in action three times, the last of the wounds dramatically affecting his life.

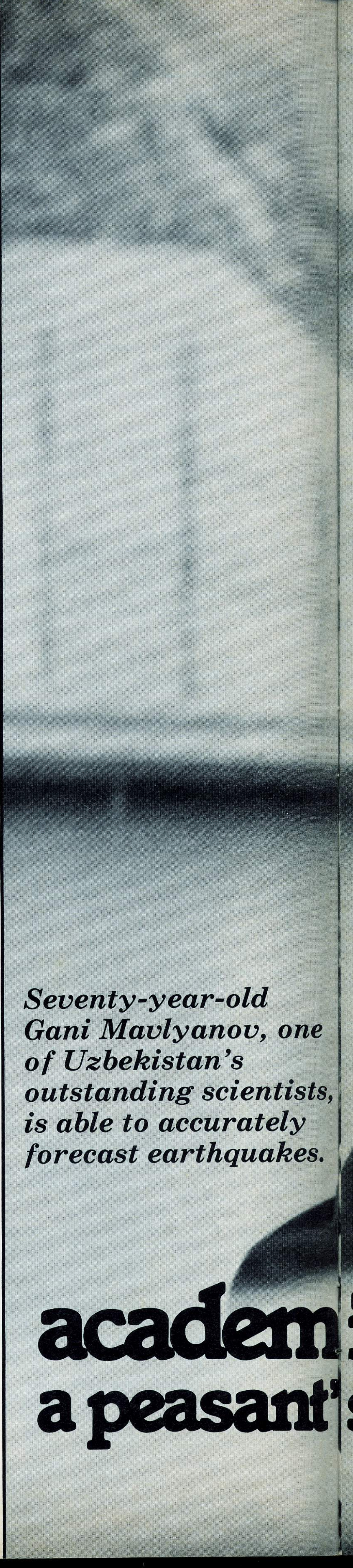
Gani Mavlyanov's eyesight became poor and his hearing was failing. During the two years immediately following the war he could neither read nor write. Any mental strain caused giddiness and gave him headaches. It looked like he would never be able to return to science. It was only after a decade of superhuman effort that he was able to resume his cherished line of research—the study of loess ground.

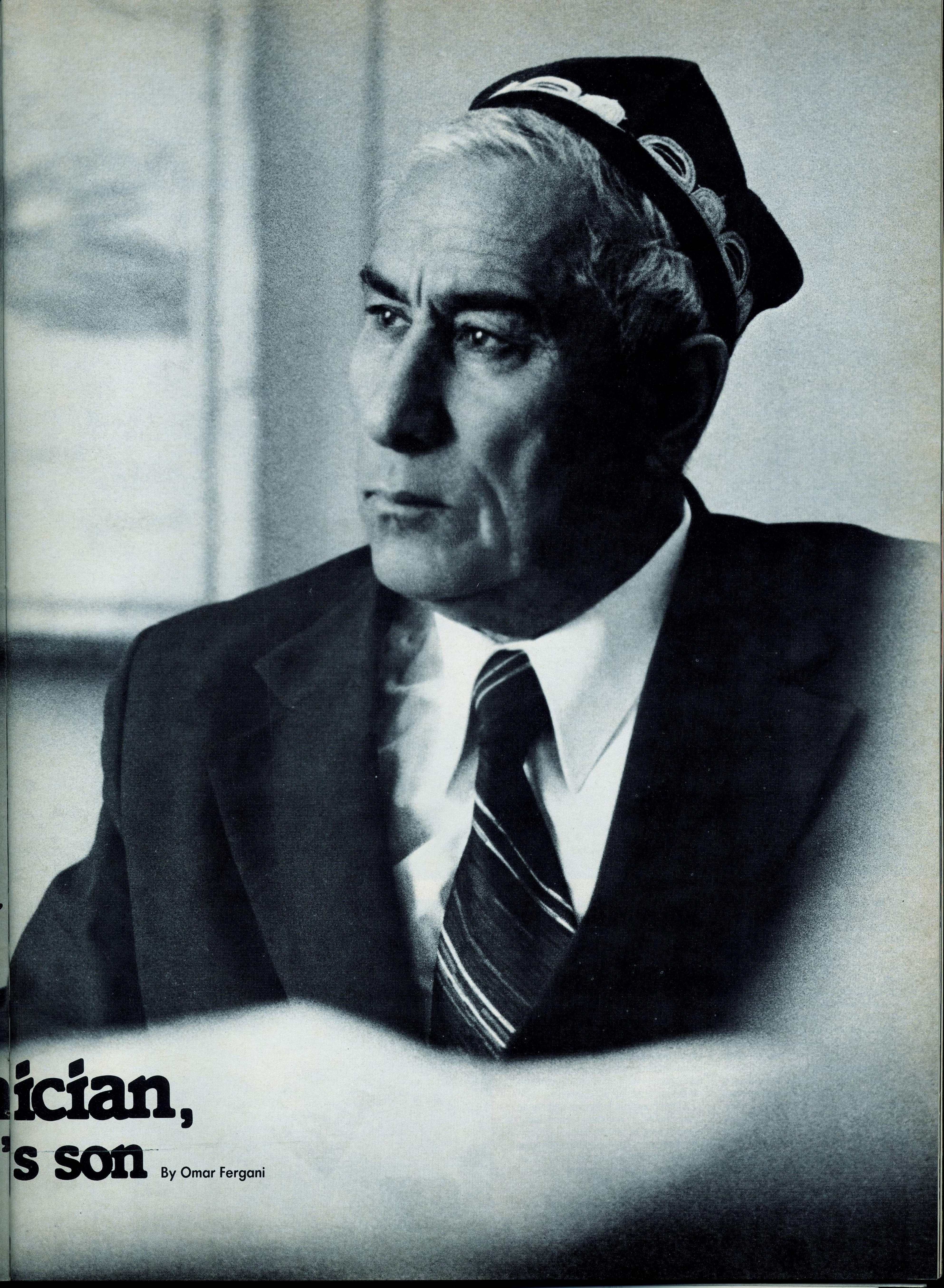
New Scientific Knowledge

Gani Mavlyanov published a comprehensive monograph describing the origin of loess ground masses and, what was most important, recommending effective and reliable methods of controlling the sinking of various installations built on loess ground. These recommendations were and still are being used at all the most important contruction projects in the republics of Soviet Central Asia. Today all scientific theses on loess ground problems presented in the Soviet Union by those seeking scientific degrees are reviewed and evaluated in Tashkent by the Learned Council headed by Mavlyanov.

Uzbekistan, with its sultry continental climate and sharp seasonal temperature changes, has always suffered from a shortage of water. That's why in 1962 the Academy of Sciences of the republic opened a new research facility, the Institute of Hydrology and Engineering Geology with Mavlyanov as its director. The staff of the new center was to provide a convincing answer to the question: Could the water supply for Uzbekistan's economy be improved by using hitherto concealed subterranean water resources?

The institute has been carrying ▶





...ician,
...'s son

By Omar Fergani

The Academician's life is closely linked with the progress science and technology have made in Uzbekistan. It is typical of the life of first-generation intellectuals in the national republics of the USSR.



Mavlyanov in a field near his country house. He was born into a large peasant family and loves the land. Below: The scientist has traveled all over the republic in his jeep and has mapped its seismic zones. Bottom: A session of the forecasting committee at the Seismology Research Institute in Tashkent.

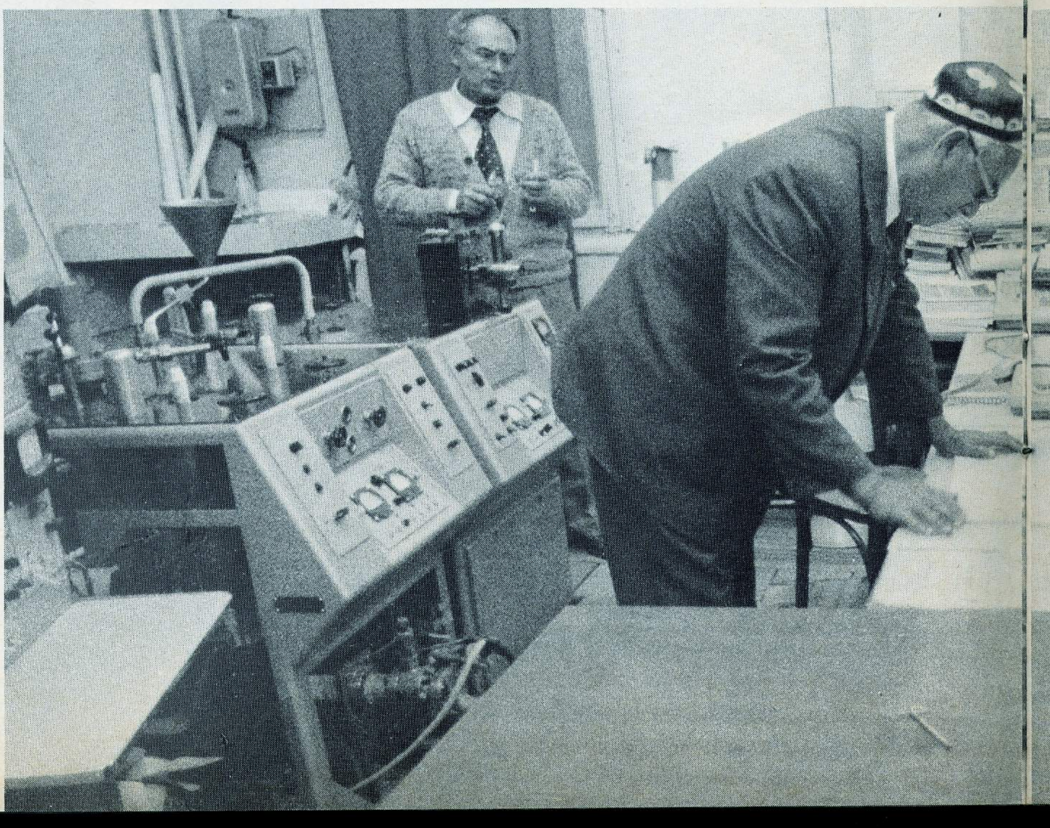


on its research for 20 years now and has discovered a large number of underground rivers and lakes. When put to industrial use, they will yield up to 1,000 cubic meters of water per second. By way of comparison, we should mention that the Syr Darya, the greatest river in Central Asia, discharges as much water during its spring flood period. The findings of the institute made it possible to reclaim and put to use a number of new agricultural regions. Subterranean waters now irrigate not only cotton and rice fields, but vast grazing areas as well.

Earthquake

On April 26, 1966, an earthquake, one of the most devastating in the world in the past 50 years, shook the city of Tashkent. On the very next day after the disaster a special committee of leading geologists, seismologists and construction experts was formed to look into what had caused the earthquake and to make suggestions on possible protective measures. Its program was so extensive that the same year a new Seismology Research Institute was set up on the basis of that committee. And again it was Mavlyanov who was put in charge of the new research center.

Before long it became clear that forecasting earthquakes and developing scientific ways of doing it were to be given top priority at the institute. For over 50 years now the leading geologists and







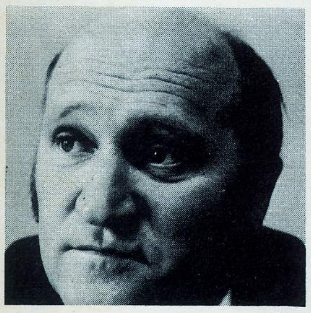
seismologists of Japan, the United States, France and other countries have been working on developing such forecasting methods. So far 11 universally recognized techniques of earthquake prediction are known in world science. Five of them originated within the walls of the Tashkent institute.

Twelve survey stations have already been built in Uzbekistan. Using the existing methods, they make it possible to forecast with sufficient accuracy the location and time of earth tremors. An earthquake in the Alai Mountains in Kirghizia in November 1978 had been predicted by Tashkent seismologists six hours before it actually happened. They also have to their credit exact forecasts of earthquakes that occurred in Uzbekistan at Gazli, Nazar-Bek and other places.

It took 10 years of sustained work and hundreds of field survey parties to make maps of the seismic zones of Uzbekistan and the neighboring republics. City planners, architects and construction engineers are now armed with documented data on the location and maximum force of possible earthquakes. Now they can rate with great accuracy the safety margin required for various installations built in a given area. The economic effect of using seismic danger area maps in Tashkent alone exceeds 1.5 million rubles annually.

Today Gani Mavlyanov's studies in seismology are widely used in many countries. ■

SOVIET ECONOMY: NEWS, EVENTS, PROBLEMS



By Gennadi Pisarevsky
SOVIET LIFE Commentator

THE SOVIET ENERGY PROGRAM is based on major economic and social targets through the year 2000, i.e., four five-year periods, including the current, Eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

The USSR is the only large industrial country in the world completely self-sufficient in natural resources. Every year it produces over two billion tons of fuel, in terms of coal, or 20 per cent of the world's output. However, it is becoming unprofitable to increase fuel output as rapidly as in the recent past. It is much cheaper to use energy more rationally. The development of resources requires more and more money because deposits in the European USSR are becoming depleted. Nowadays the bulk of the USSR's fuel and crude products comes from Siberia.

The world is learning to live with costly energy. This is both difficult and painful. However, the USSR settles most of its energy problems at the expense of the state, not the consumer. Soviet electricity rates have not changed for the past 35 years. However, it is true that the price of gasoline went up on two occasions recently and now sells at 40 kopecks [58 cents] a liter.

The Soviet energy program provides for increasing the extraction of Western Siberian gas and piping it to the European part of the country. The USSR uses gas to make 93 per cent of its steel, 95 per cent of its mineral fertilizers and 60 per cent of its cement. Gas is available to more than 200 million people. Converting boiler rooms to gas cleared the air over hundreds of Soviet cities. Hydroelectric power stations have always been a mainstay of the Soviet power industry. Some 30 power dams are being built all over the country. These include the 6.4 million-kilowatt Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Power Station and the Boguchanskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant in Siberia, the Rogunskaya Dam in Central Asia and the Bureya hydraulic project in the Far East.

More thermal stations will be built, mostly in the eastern part of the USSR, to use inexpensive local coal. Particularly big stations are being constructed to burn Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk opencast coal.

The Soviet Union has 14 nuclear power stations. In 1981-1985 their capacity will grow by 24 or 25 million kilowatts, and their output will reach 220 to 225 billion kilowatt-hours, nearly as much as we receive from hydroelectric power stations.

In efficiency, nuclear power stations have caught up with and frequently exceed thermal power plants. In the near future the aggregate capacity of Soviet nuclear power stations will reach 100 million kilowatts.

The energy program also provides for the construction of nuclear heating stations. Each such station, with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts, will produce enough heat and hot water for a city with a population of 350,000 to 400,000. In the next few years we shall build nuclear heating stations in many places, saving us tremendous quantities of fossil fuel.

Soviet nuclear power plants are ecologically safe. The concentration of radioactivity at these plants and within a radius of 50 kilometers from them is equivalent to the level of natural radiation. Their personnel receive a radiation dose that does not exceed a hundredth part of the figure considered by physicians to be safe.

The safety standards for nuclear plants are very rigid. There are about 250 large and small nuclear power plants in the world today. Not a single death due to excessive radiation has been registered since the first of them began operating. Nevertheless, the safety precautions in nuclear power plants are being improved. Scientists set the probability of an accident at a nuclear power station caused by the discharge of radioactivity at 1:1,000,000.

Growing Allocations for Nature Protection

More than 15 billion rubles [21.7 billion dollars] was spent on environmental protection in 1981-1982. This made it possible to improve conditions in spite of the growth in production. Water recirculation increased by 25 billion tons, and losses were cut in connection with the extraction of coal, oil and ores. The allocation of land to nonfarming operations decreased by 13 per cent, 251,000 hectares were recultivated and eight new nature preserves were organized.

The USSR has 136 state nature preserves and seven national preserves. Four thousand waterfalls, hot springs, caves and other natural sites are protected by the state. The national service to monitor environmental pollution is developing rapidly. It covers 450 cities and almost 2,000 rivers and lakes.

In 1981 and 1982 the discharge of polluted water was reduced by two billion tons and that of harmful substances entering the atmosphere by a million tons.

All this is very nice, of course. However, we have many acute problems. Soviet newspapers still frequently report industrial pollution of soil and water and big fines imposed by the courts that have to be paid by careless economic executives for the violation of legislation on nature protection.

Newspapers also often write about poaching, a persistent variety of contemporary barbarism that does great damage to the vegetable and animal kingdoms, particularly fish stocks.

On the whole, however, the ecological situation in the USSR keeps improving. In the early 1970s, although our economy continued to develop rapidly, we arrested and then reversed the increase in the pollution of the atmosphere, water and soil. Of course, we realize that we still have a long way to go before we reach the optimum and that it is necessary to concentrate on ecological matters and to increase appropriations for nature protection projects.

Microprocessors

As in other developed countries, microprocessors have invaded all sectors of the Soviet economy. Every year we make millions of microprocessors, micro- and mini- computers, and other types of computer equipment. The USSR manufactures superlarge and superrapid integrated circuits that are as good as the Japanese and American.

For the second decade, electronics has been the fastest growing Soviet industry, and miniaturization of this industry will remain the pivot of scientific and technological progress at least until the end of the century.

The USSR is ahead of many countries in the production and application of automatic manipulators. This year we shall make 7,700 such machines. This is only the beginning. We shall soon be making hundreds of thousands of automatic manipulators a year.

Computers are an integral part of economic life in the USSR. More than 5,000 automated control systems supervise individual enterprises or whole sectors of the economy.

A national system of information processing is being successfully established. This is feasible only in a planned economy which makes it possible to use cybernetic hardware for common purposes on a national scale. The system will yield information precisely and instantly about the performance of the economy as a whole, a plant or a production section and facilitate effective managerial decisions.

This system exemplifies the fusion of scientific and technical progress with the advantages of economic planning that allows us to ensure full employment and put an end to crises and recessions.

Tashkent

The architects of Tashkent have drawn up a city plan to the year 2000. Among the buildings that have been constructed in the past few years are a radio and TV tower, the Moscow Hotel and the Palace of People's Friendship. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, 190,000 apartment units will go up. Tulkuna Kadyrova, chairperson of the Union of Architects of Uzbekistan (right), and Adul Adylov (with pointer), the city's chief architect.

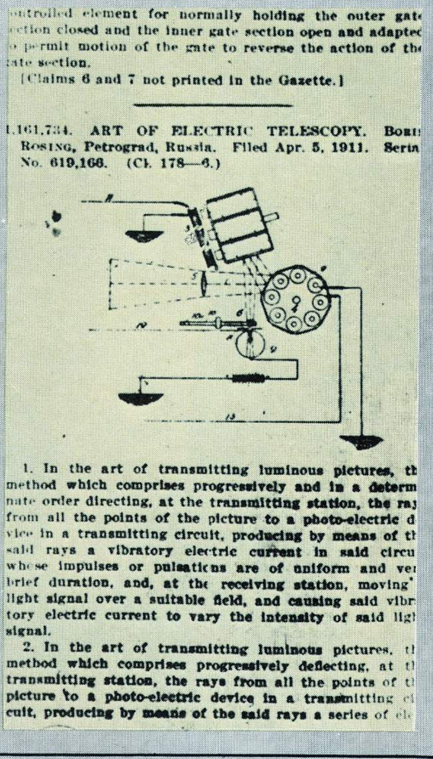




Boris Grabovsky (holding the newly invented pickup tube in a 1925 photo) with physicist and mathematician Nikolai Piskunov. Grabovsky died in 1965 at the age of 70.



A 1929 photo of Russian scientist Boris Rosing (1869-1933). The entry in the USA's book of patents (right) was reported on November 23, 1915, on page 1301.



ntrolled element for normally holding the outer gat ection closed and the inner gate section open and adapte o permit motion of the gate to reverse the action of th ate section.

[Claims 6 and 7 not printed in the Gazette.]

1,161,734. ART OF ELECTRIC TELESCOPY. Bori Rosing, Petrograd, Russia. Filed Apr. 5, 1911. Seria No. 619,166. (Cl. 178—6.)

1. In the art of transmitting luminous pictures, th method which comprises progressively and in a determ nate order directing, at the transmitting station, the ra from all the points of the picture to a photo-electric d vice in a transmitting circuit, producing by means of th said rays a vibratory electric current in said circu whose impulses or pulsations are of uniform and ve brief duration, and, at the receiving station, moving light signal over a suitable field, and causing said vibr tory electric current to vary the intensity of said lig signal.

2. In the art of transmitting luminous pictures, t method which comprises progressively deflecting, at t transmitting station, the rays from all the points of t picture to a photo-electric device in a transmitting c cuit, producing by means of the said rays a series of el

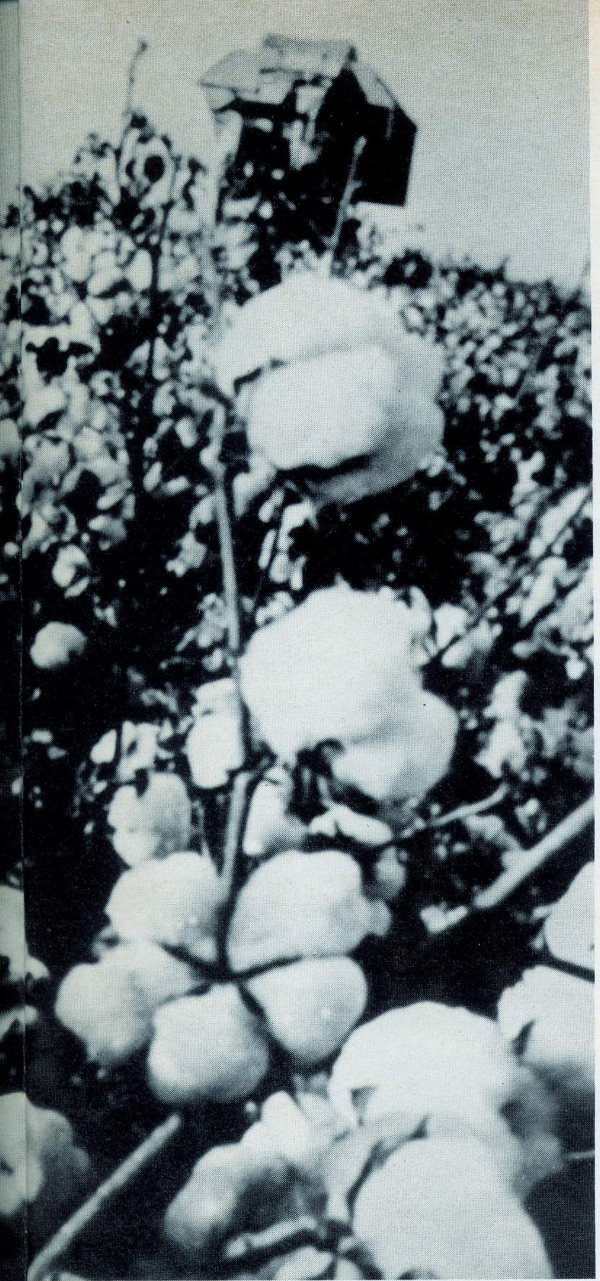


This model of Boris Rosing's 1911 cathode-ray tube is kept in the Leningrad Communications Museum.







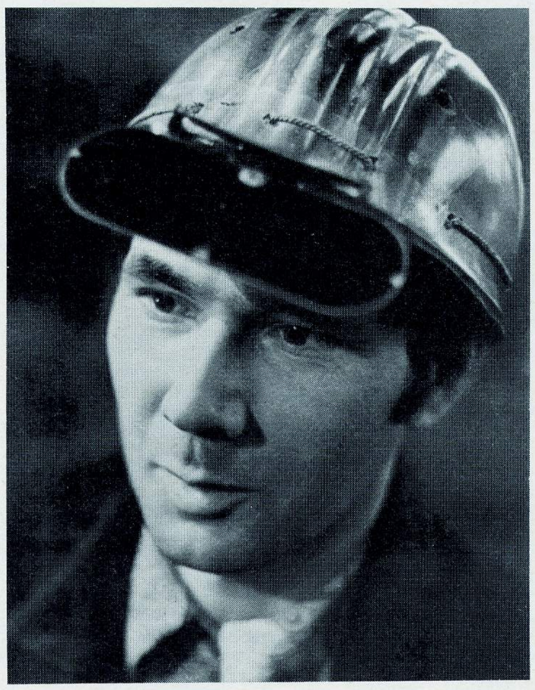




blue ships

By Utkir Abdullayev

Top-grade cotton is grown on the plains of Uzbekistan, whose emblem is a full-blown cotton flower. The republic provides 70 per cent of the total cotton output in the USSR, and only Tashkent makes cotton harvesters. The giants are painted blue. That's why they are called "blue ships."



Nail Ibragimov is a steel founder at Tashselmash (the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant), which produces cotton harvesters. Facing page: Only the USSR and the USA produce machines like these (bottom). Cotton is considered the republic's wealth.

Only two countries—the Soviet Union and the United States—make cotton harvesters. In the USSR, they are produced at Tashselmash (the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant) and are called "blue ships" because they are painted blue.

Tashselmash is not only a big plant where thousands of Tashkent residents work and not only their pride (there is no other plant of its kind in the USSR)—it marks the beginning of the industrial era in the history of Uzbekistan.

How Tashselmash Came to Be

Tashselmash was put into operation in 1934, 17 years after the October Revolution. Before the Revolution Uzbekistan had no industry whatsoever, and the Uzbek people knew nothing about machines. When tractors were brought there at the end of the twenties, the peasants called them *shaitan-arba* (devil's carts) and were afraid to go near them.

There are many people in Tashkent who remember how Tashselmash was built. One of them, Fazul Salikhodjayev, a retired foreman from the tool shop, recalls:

"The construction of the plant proceeded under extremely difficult conditions. We lacked experience, machinery, equipment, skilled specialists and workers.

"It was built by illiterate country boys from nearby *kishlaks* (villages). I was one of them. Frankly speaking, we didn't believe we could learn to make machines. But engineers and workers from the Russian Federation and from other Soviet republics helped us. So did the biggest machine and metalworking enterprises of our country."

Salikhodjayev worked as a laborer and a mason and helped install equipment. Like hundreds of other young people his age, he went to school at night. After that he took courses organized at the project and learned the trade of fitter. He graduated from a technical secondary school without giving up his job and became a foreman.

The first machines Tashselmash turned out were cotton gins, cotton drills, cultivators and fertilizer spreaders. Then cotton harvesters were designed.

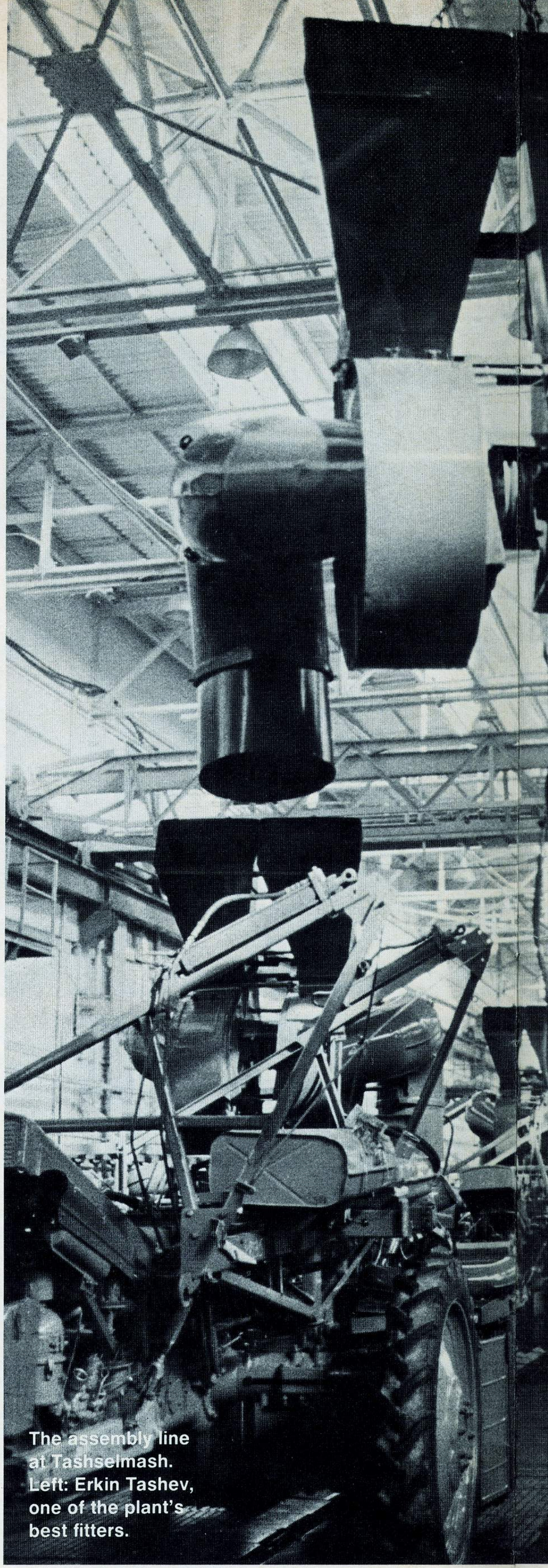
The war unleashed by the German fascists interrupted work at the plant. It was not until April 1949 that Tashselmash put out the first batch of new models of cotton harvesters.

Tashselmash's Gift

Tashselmash today is half a million square meters of working area crammed with the latest equipment. Khamid Gulyamov, its director, is pleased with the way things are going at the plant. Last year it produced about 10,000 cotton harvesters, 2,000 more than its annual output in the previous five-year period. Now there are plans to up the figure to 13,000 a year. The director said that they have already started to retool and renovate the plant with this in mind. Additional automated shops are being set up incorporating the latest technological processes.

Tashselmash has started the ▶





The assembly line at Tashselmash. Left: Erkin Tashev, one of the plant's best fitters.

full-scale production of several types of cotton pickers, including the four-row Uzbekistan, the pride of the plant, which makes it possible to obtain only top-quality raw cotton.

The "blue ships" are exported to all cotton-growing republics of the USSR, as well as to Algeria, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Egypt, India, Iraq, Rumania, Cuba, Turkey, Ethiopia and other countries.

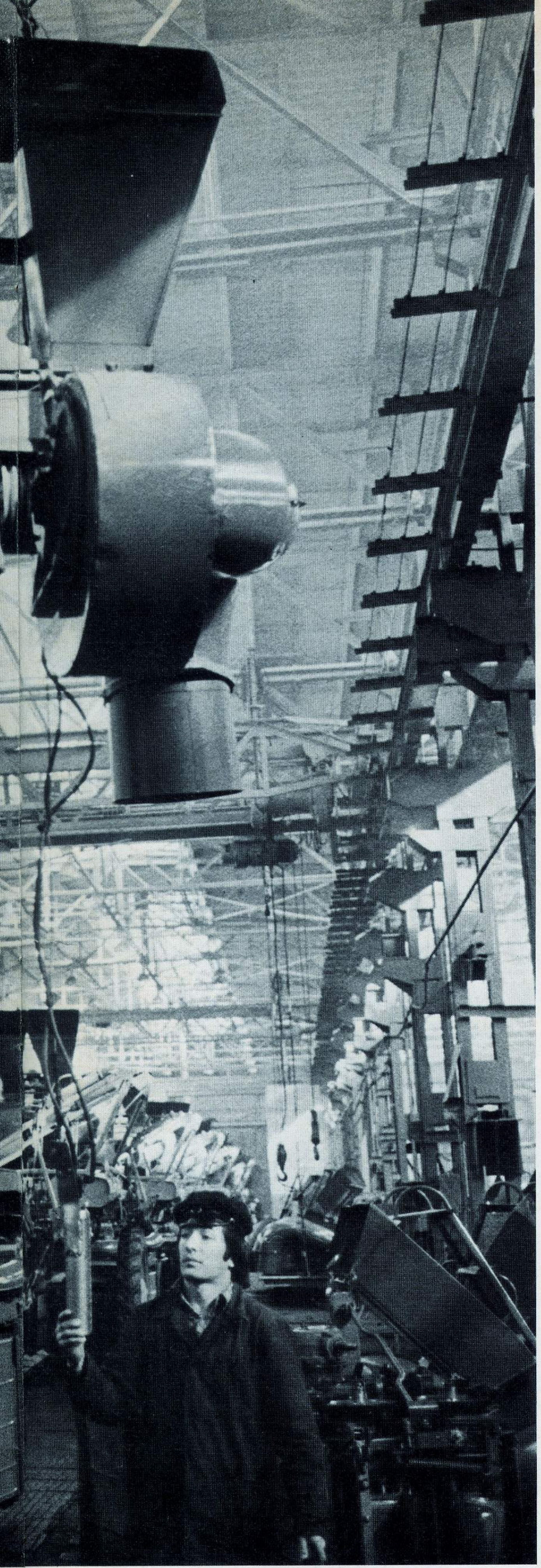
Preparations are under way for the mass production of a new model of fine-staple cotton harvester. "This has become a priority because of the rapid growth in the output of fine-staple varieties, the most valuable ones, in the USSR," said Gulyamov. "In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the current one, the annual yield of such cotton is expected to reach half a million tons in Uzbekistan alone. Picking it by hand increases its production cost; besides, the yield often depends on the whims of the autumn weather. The new machine will enable cotton growers to harvest fine-staple cotton faster."

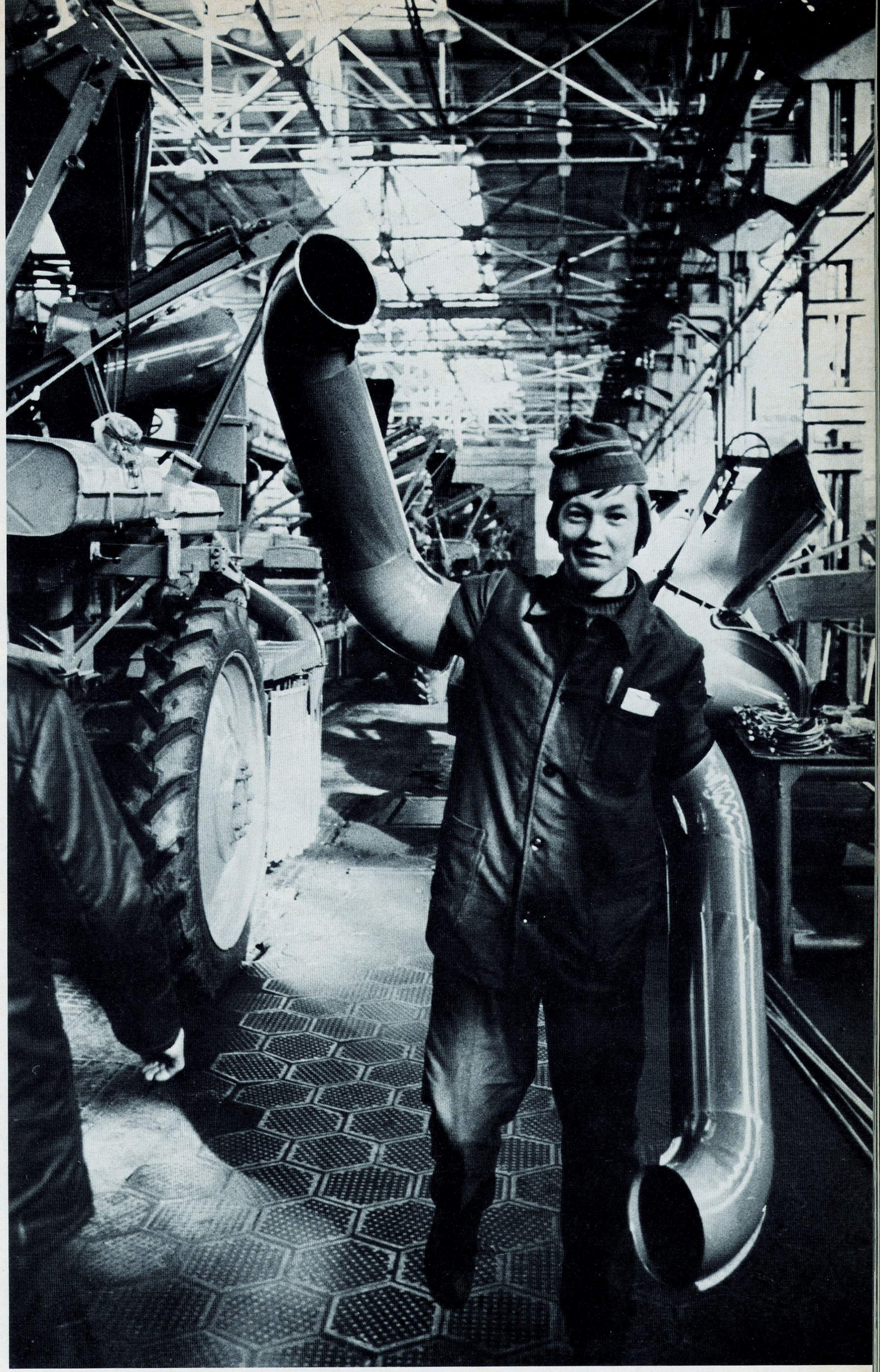
Speaking of the advantage of the new machine, Roman Bershtin, Tashselmash's chief designer, said it is more powerful, and its pneumatic transport system prevents damaging the seeds. It also has a special cleaning device. The new cotton harvester is, in fact, a small gin on wheels.

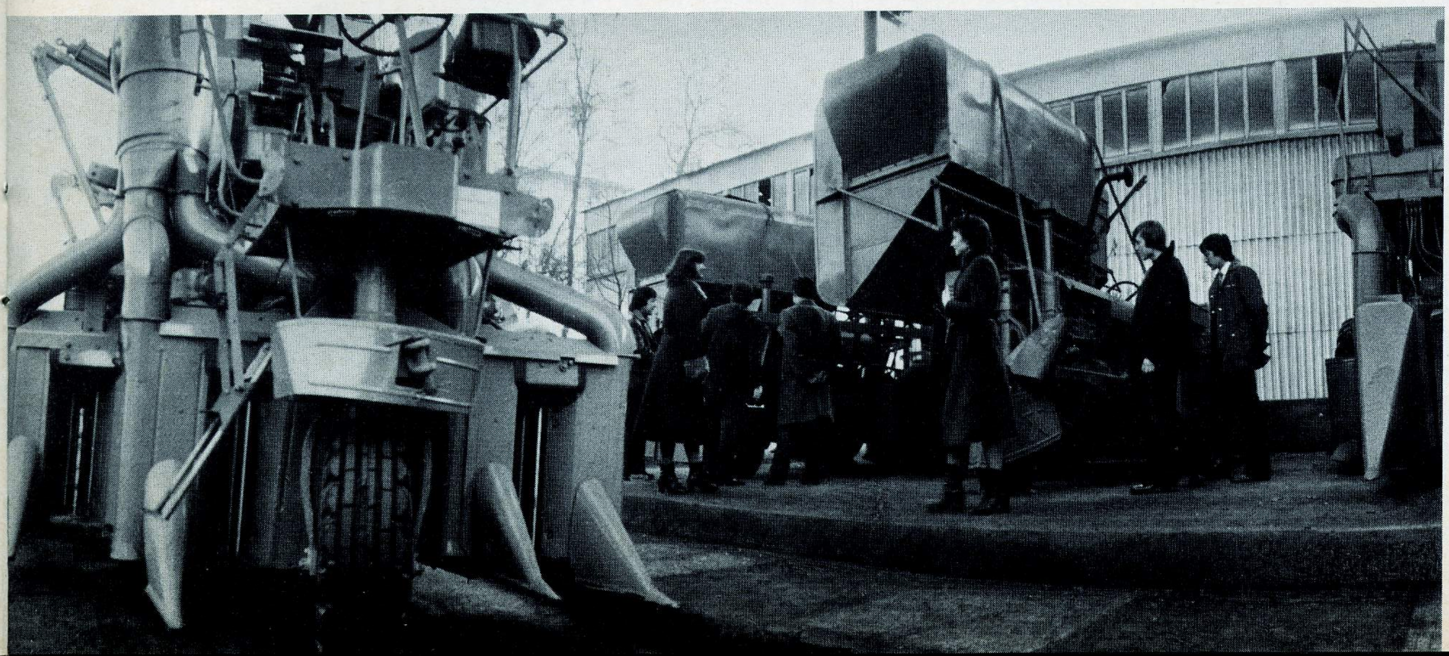
Now the designers are working on a new cotton harvester with a power plant of its own.

Gulyamov told me about Tashselmash's facilities. The plant has a polyclinic, a hospital, a club, a stadium, a canteen, a residential district, several kindergartens, a rest home, a sports center and a Young Pioneer camp in the countryside.

There are plans to build more housing and to expand the overnight sanatorium, where people go after work to receive daily medical treatment. The number of places in the rest home are also to be increased, and another Young Pioneer camp will be built. ■



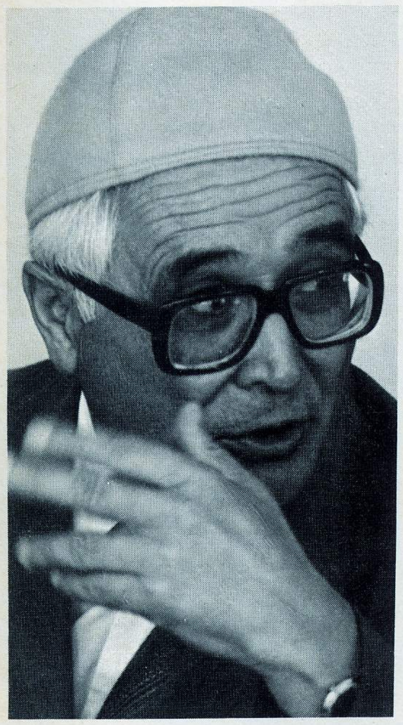




Fitter's apprentice Igor Petrenko, 17, must have been thinking of the Tin Man in the tale about the Wizard of the Emerald City when he posed for this picture. It's as popular with Soviet children as it is with American. Left: Last year the plant turned out 10,000 of these harvesters.

the first in Central Asia

By Victor Rudenko



Tashmukhamed Sarymsakov, head of Tashkent State University.

Tashkent State University, Central Asia's oldest university, was built twice, and both times the whole country helped. The first time was in 1920, when it was founded. The second time was in 1966 after it was destroyed by a terrible earthquake.

The city was rebuilt, and the university was given a large area of land on the outskirts. All the union republics and the country's largest cities sent machines and building materials to help restore both Tashkent and its university. Construction workers came thousands of kilometers with all their equipment to lend a hand. The students were not idle either. They cleared the rubble and helped lay the foundations for the new university buildings and construct and decorate them. That was the most dramatic period in the history of the university. And its history goes back to the first years of establishing a Soviet government in Uzbekistan.

Daniil Kashkarov, the famous Russian zoologist and a professor at Petrograd University, was one of the founders of Tashkent State University. Today his great grandson Roman Kashkarov is a third year student at TSU. He proudly holds the book, a bulky folio with printed gilded binding, that his great grandfather could have brought to Tashkent. It was published when the only educational institutions in Central Asia were madrasahs. The title reads: *The Birds of Russia*, works by Professor Menzbir, printed in the publishing house of Moscow Imperial University in 1895.

Instruments on mahogany stands and cumbersome furniture in late nineteenth century style are carefully preserved in the Tashkent University Museum. They were lifted to the eleventh floor of the university administration building, an inconceivable height in this earthquake-prone area. The tags in the showcases explain that these things came with the "university train" in 1920.

The very same year that Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, signed the decree on establishing the university, Moscow and Petrograd (now Leningrad), the country's greatest science centers, volunteered their help. It was from Russia that the first educational aides came. And not only aides! About 100 professors and lecturers (Kashkarov among them) left comfortable and convenient apartments in Leningrad and Moscow, high university positions, friends and relatives, and the cultural facilities of major cities and came with the "university train" to the heart of Central Asia, to a small town of low-built, windowless houses made of clay and straw lining unpaved, dusty streets.

The Rector

Academician Tashmukhamed Sarymsakov is the head of the university. Because wise men have always been worshiped in the Orient, his name is surrounded with an aura of university legends.

Soft mannered, with keen young eyes, his gray hair topped by the traditional professor's skullcap, he is completely devoted to science and demands the same of lecturers and students. Hence, he has a rather conservative approach to some of the problems that come up on campus. For example, statistics show that student weddings have become more frequent in all higher educational establishments of the country. The appearance of young families in the dormitories presents the problem of suitable accommodations, forcing the colleges to build special dormitories with efficiency apartments. Sarymsakov is not about to do anything of the kind at Tashkent University. He thinks that getting married while still going to school is a sign of immaturity.

"How can anyone who has no job and, frankly speaking, knows very little settle down to married life?" he asks indignantly. "But this is a matter for the Student Council to handle."

Meanwhile, more and more new dormitories with efficiencies are appearing on campus. Thus, as a rule, the council meets those risking married life halfway, giving them a separate block with all kinds of conveniences for which the monthly cost is approximately a dollar and 40 cents.

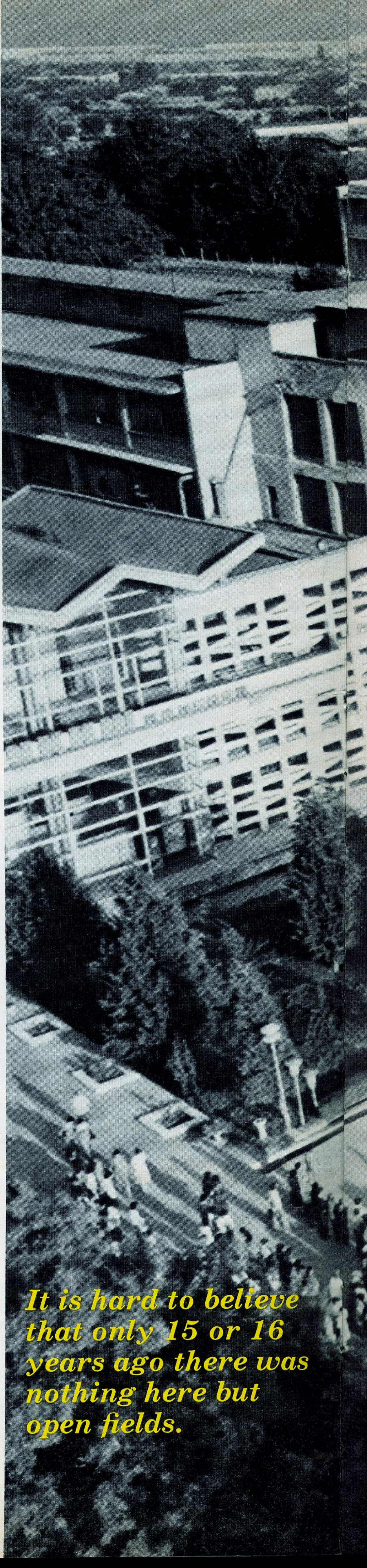
"I should like the students to give five years at the university completely to science and self-perfection," Sarymsakov continues. "It is the most carefree time of life. Universities have always been the center of culture, and Tashkent University should not be an exception. So we try our best to make our graduates not only good specialists but rounded human beings capable of spiritually enriching others."

How to Become a Scientist

"It was the Student Science Society that helped me find my way into science!" says fifth year student Fitfulla Gaipov, who takes an active part in trying to figure out some of the problems of quantum optics.

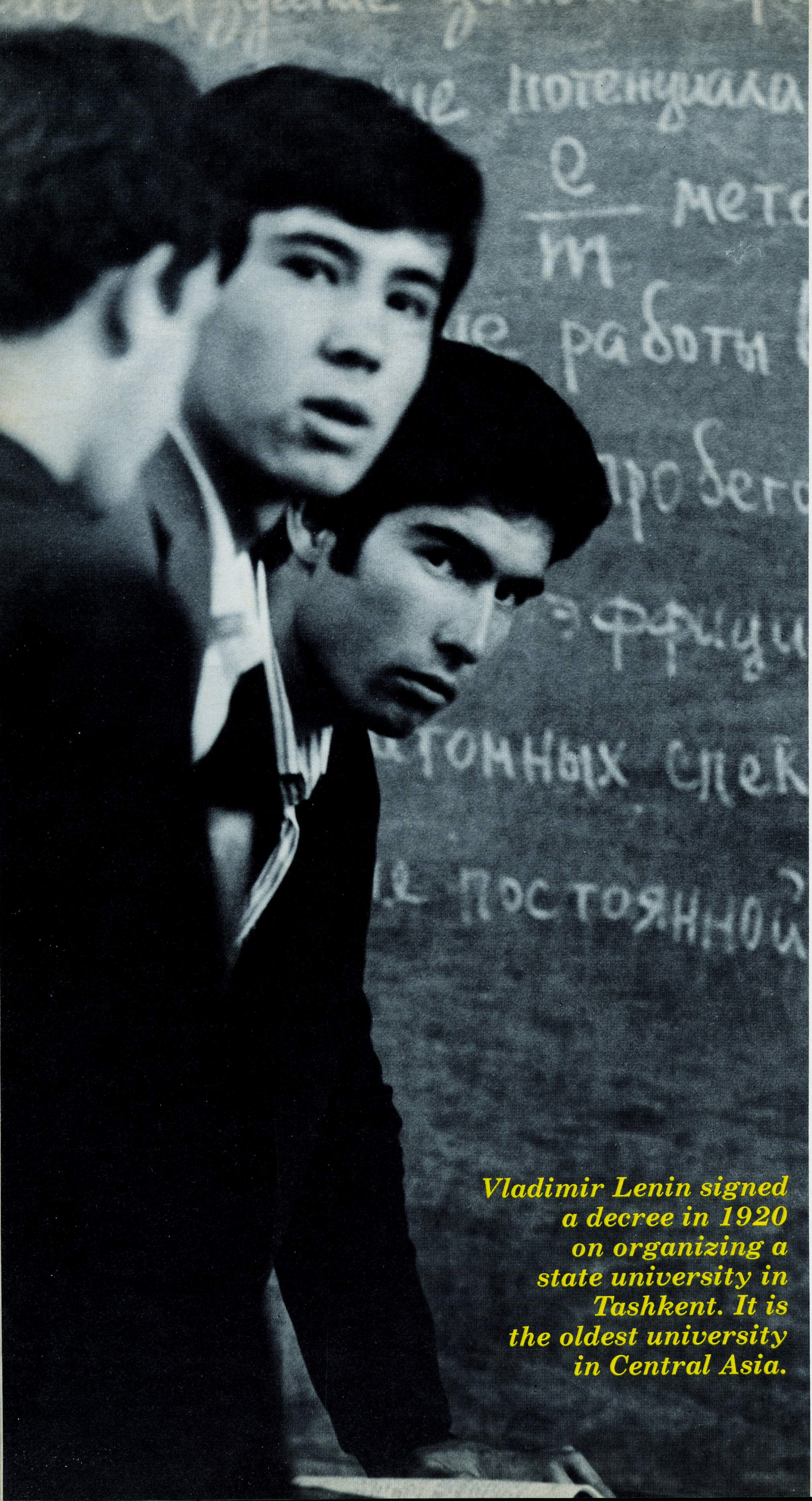
How are students at the university helped to find the vocation they are best suited for?

Even first year students are invited to join scientific societies organized by active students and lecturers. At meetings of these societies they participate in discussions and speak about their discoveries. They can, if they want to, join several societies. ▶



It is hard to believe that only 15 or 16 years ago there was nothing here but open fields.





Vladimir Lenin signed a decree in 1920 on organizing a state university in Tashkent. It is the oldest university in Central Asia.

Students often choose a specialty, begin to pursue a particular sphere of knowledge and find that they have gone beyond the syllabus. They need to conduct research in a real laboratory or, if they are in archeology or geology, to go on an expedition. They want contact with specialists so that they can air their ideas, publicize what they are doing and get the benefit of expert criticism. The Student Science Society is able to meet all these requirements. It has money for expeditions and experiments and organizes scientific conferences. As all universities of the country have similar societies, they organize conferences several times a year on a republicwide and even countrywide scale.

Where does this money come from? The funds are allocated from the university budget and put at the disposal of the student societies. In other words, they are state funds which students can spend on research not included in the curriculum.

Zinaida Dan, who coordinates the work of the student societies on behalf of the administration, says that actually all the leading scientific workers of the university had been members of the Student Science Society.

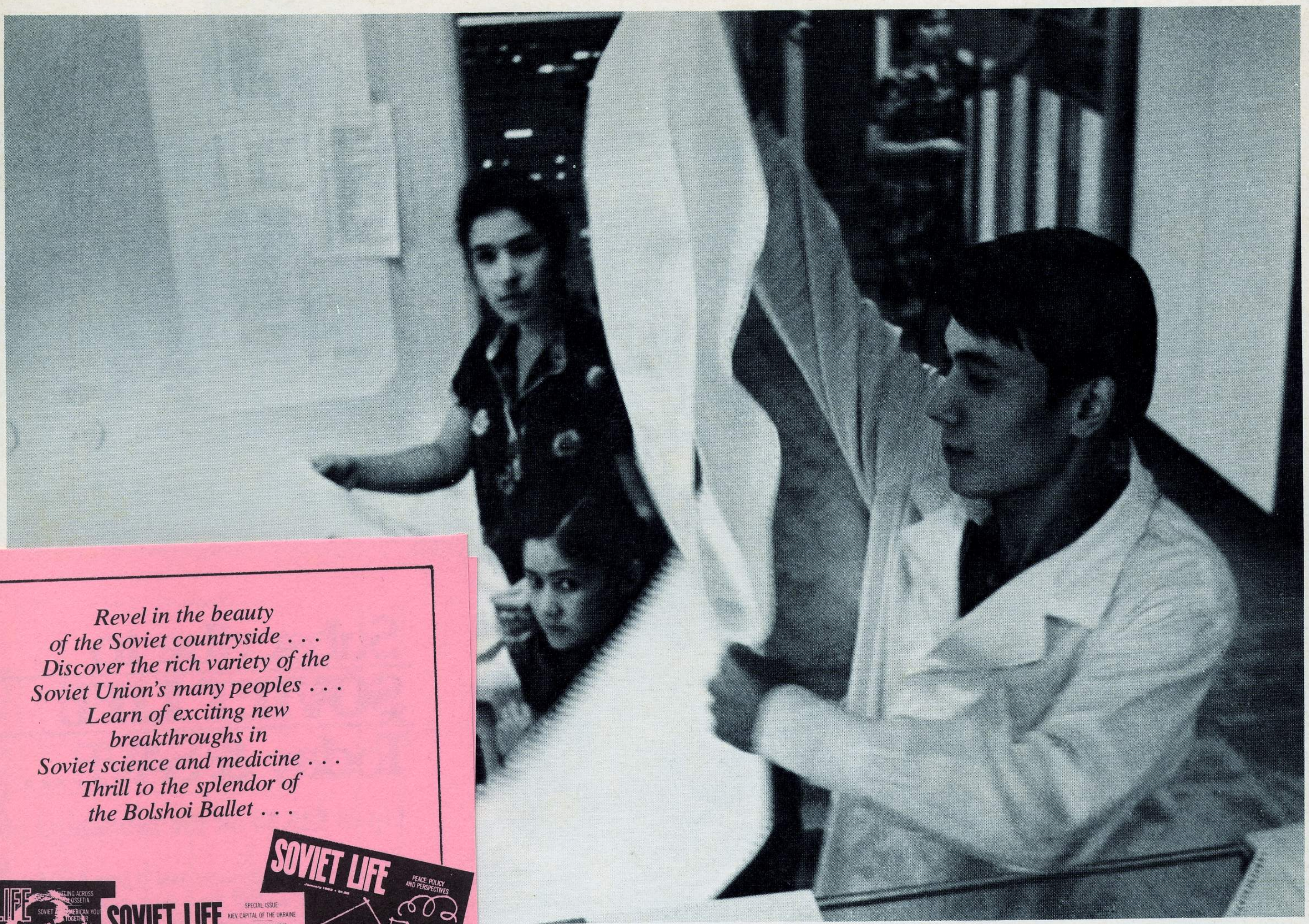
The university, in turn, gives capable students a chance to test themselves in independent investigations whenever it receives a request from state institutions that coincides with the specialization of third year students. In the Physics Department 104 students are carrying out a million rubles' worth of work. Everyone gains by this. The state gets the benefit of practical work from the students before they graduate. The university gets additional funds for its budget by filling the requests. Eventually the students themselves receive money for their work. But what is even more important, they are given the opportunity to conduct research alongside their professors and to acquire practical experience and independence.

"After they work like this," Anvar Faziyev, the junior member of the Quantum Physics Department, says jokingly, "the dean loses his prestige."

And indeed, leading scientists stop being "infallible Olympians" of whom the students are in awe and become colleagues engaged in important common work.

The types of research projects university students are involved in include finding out how to forecast earthquakes. In seismic Tashkent this is a very urgent problem. They also take part in creating new types of lasers for industry and medicine. Their participation in selecting new kinds of cotton and enriching its genetic fund is highly praised. Sometimes they even discover rich deposits of minerals. However, as Sarymsakov justly remarks, science is the most important thing, but it is not everything.

Students find the laboratories and lecture halls too confining. They are anxious to apply their knowledge to life. The testing



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insisted on crossing off the names of the nature lovers who, in her opinion, were not active enough.

"Actually, all university students are members of the Society for Nature Protection. They pay their dues conscientiously and are ready to make spirited speeches in behalf of environmental protection," Mezentzeva says. "But it's not enough for the members of our squad to speak, even to deliver lectures. We must be ready to devote all our free time to specific activities.

"There are about 80 organizations like ours in the country's colleges. Environmental protection sometimes does not derive as much benefit from state institutions, whose duty it is, as from students. None of the students are indifferent. We're the youngest group in the Soviet Union, and we must try to emulate the most advanced."

Once there was nothing here but a vast stretch of wild tulips which covered the territory of the present campus. All the vacant land in the vicinity of Tashkent used to turn into blooming flower beds.

In the old days, when the town was the center of one of the administrative territories of czarist Russia, the intelligentsia, merchants and officials—in other words, the well-to-do people—traditionally marked the beginning of summer by going to the countryside to picnic, cook shashlik and pick bouquets of the first spring flowers.

Nowadays anyone can afford to go to the country for a weekend either in his or her car or by train. Trade unions rent buses and take groups of their members out of town. The tradition has assumed a threateningly wide scale. The natural habitat of the tulips moves farther and farther from Tashkent. That's why officials have issued a strict order forbidding the picking of these flowers, and the students came to see how this recently adopted decision is being observed.

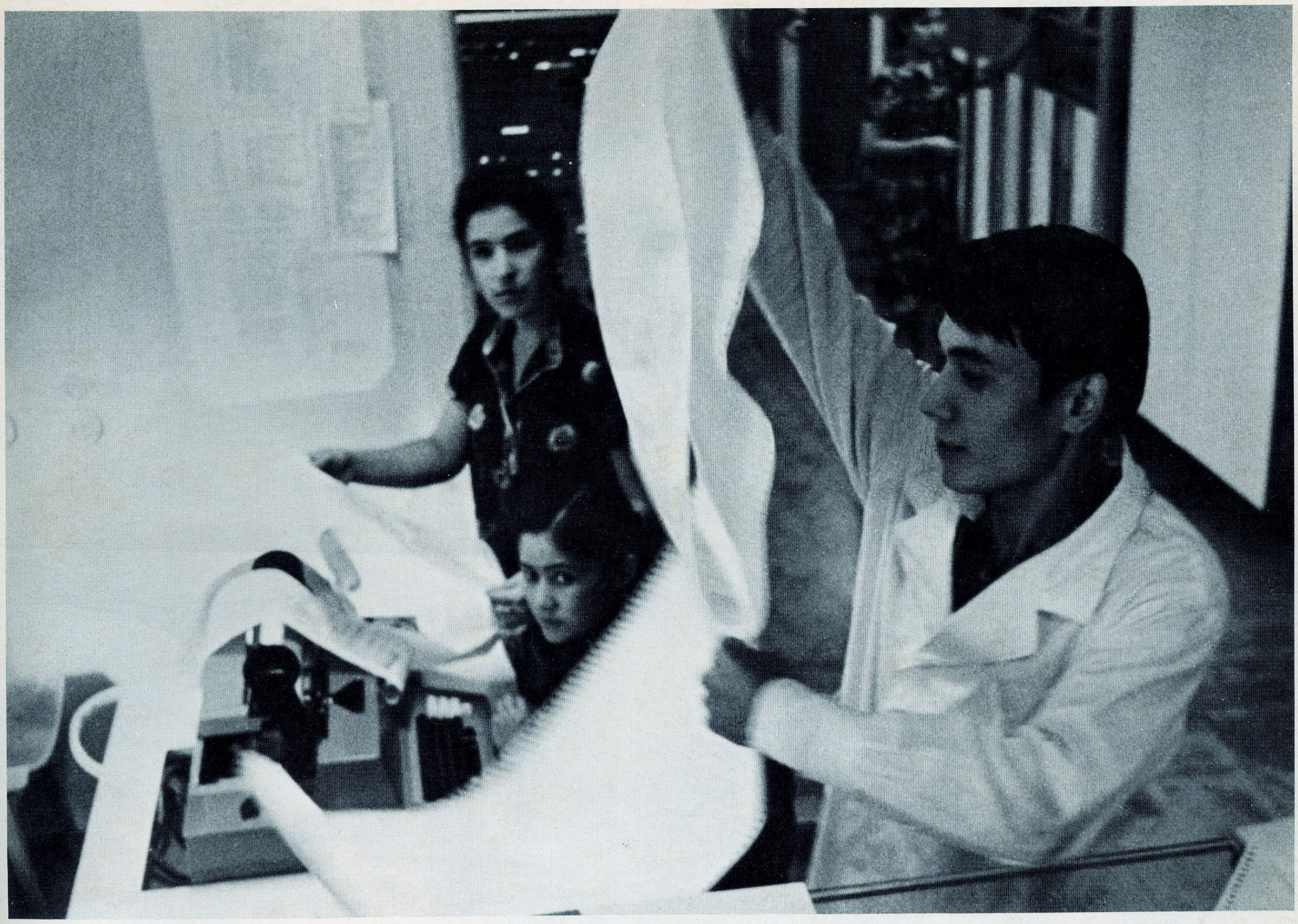
It turned out that the order is not being observed because very little is known about it. If anyone were to be fined, it would have to be the whole crowd of holidaymakers, but it is rather difficult to fine a crowd.

So the members of the group decided to try preventive measures. To get rid of a harmful tradition, it's not a good idea to start with a cavalry attack. A systematic long-term siege is better. So the students waged a campaign in defense of tulips. They appeared in print and on TV, gave a talk on the radio and displayed bright posters issued by the local Society for Nature Protection.

The struggle to preserve suburban flora still continues, but it is only one aspect of the group's activities. The students are helping to determine the number of Syr-Darya pheasants and white storks, both of which have become rare in the republic. They also have inventoried the Aginsk game lands for marketable wildlife. Restoring harmony with nature is a problem our generation will have to solve.

The Adult World of Students

University students who will become educators of the youth as the heads of university departments or schoolteachers meet with teenagers and do a lot to help them get through adolescence. The positive and negative aspects of this rather dramatic stage of their own development and, what is more important, the experience of it are still fresh in their memory. ▶



University computer center. A far cry from their grandparents, who had to learn to read and write, these students are completely at home with the complexities of electronic data processing.

place for this is primarily Tashkent, one of the largest cities of Asia.

The Green Squad

Marina Mezentzeva, a third year student in the Biology Department and head of Tashkent University's Green Squad, is sometimes too categorical, to judge from appearances. There are many examples to support this statement. When the Society for Nature Protection was organized at the university, dozens of students were willing to join it. A year later the membership had dwindled to half. Mezentzeva insisted on crossing off the names of the nature lovers who, in her opinion, were not active enough.

"Actually, all university students are members of the Society for Nature Protection. They pay their dues conscientiously and are ready to make spirited speeches in behalf of environmental protection," Mezentzeva says. "But it's not enough for the members of our squad to speak, even to deliver lectures. We must be ready to devote all our free time to specific activities.

"There are about 80 organizations like ours in the country's colleges. Environmental protection sometimes does not derive as much benefit from state institutions, whose duty it is, as from students. None of the students are indifferent. We're the youngest group in the Soviet Union, and we must try to emulate the most advanced."

Once there was nothing here but a vast stretch of wild tulips which covered the territory of the present campus. All the vacant land in the vicinity of Tashkent used to turn into blooming flower beds.

In the old days, when the town was the center of one of the administrative territories of czarist Russia, the intelligentsia, merchants and officials—in other words, the well-to-do people—traditionally marked the beginning of summer by going to the countryside to picnic, cook shashlik and pick bouquets of the first spring flowers.

Nowadays anyone can afford to go to the country for a weekend either in his or her car or by train. Trade unions rent buses and take groups of their members out of town. The tradition has assumed a threateningly wide scale. The natural habitat of the tulips moves farther and farther from Tashkent. That's why officials have issued a strict order forbidding the picking of these flowers, and the students came to see how this recently adopted decision is being observed.

It turned out that the order is not being observed because very little is known about it. If anyone were to be fined, it would have to be the whole crowd of holidaymakers, but it is rather difficult to fine a crowd.

So the members of the group decided to try preventive measures. To get rid of a harmful tradition, it's not a good idea to start with a cavalry attack. A systematic long-term siege is better. So the students waged a campaign in defense of tulips. They appeared in print and on TV, gave a talk on the radio and displayed bright posters issued by the local Society for Nature Protection.

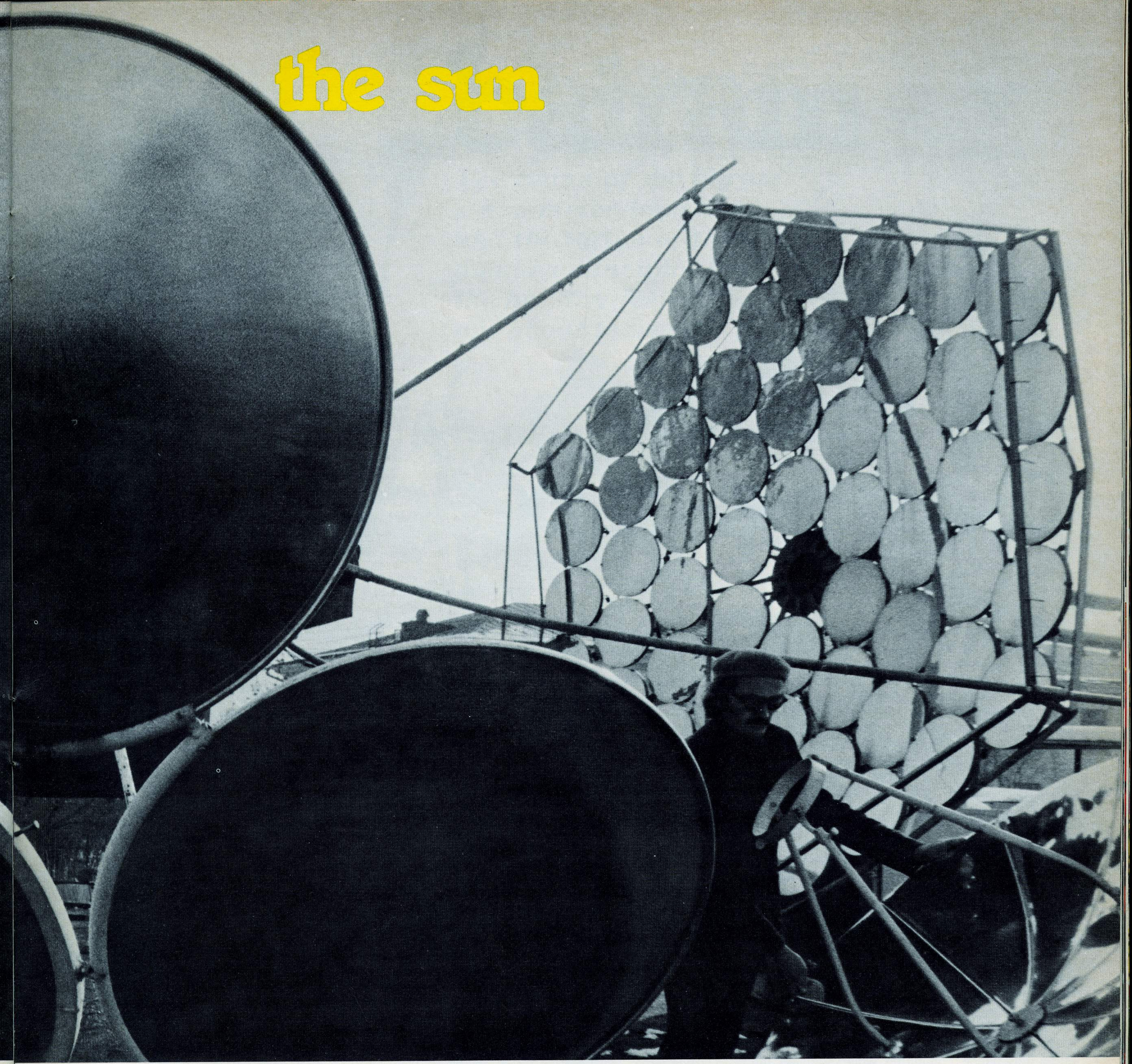
The struggle to preserve suburban flora still continues, but it is only one aspect of the group's activities. The students are helping to determine the number of Syr-Darya pheasants and white storks, both of which have become rare in the republic. They also have inventoried the Aginsk game lands for marketable wildlife. Restoring harmony with nature is a problem our generation will have to solve.

The Adult World of Students

University students who will become educators of the youth as the heads of university departments or schoolteachers meet with teenagers and do a lot to help them get through adolescence. The positive and negative aspects of this rather dramatic stage of their own development and, what is more important, the experience of it are still fresh in their memory. ▶



the sun





Professor Giyaz Umarov, head of the Solar Energy Department of the Tashkent Physical Technical Institute.

leagues, they have evolved a compact photoelectric installation whose basic component is a system of concave mirrors. The Sun's rays, reflected from the mirror surface, are concentrated on special converters that generate electric current. The output of the unit is small—200 to 400 watts—but it is used with success in the mountains, where there are no permanent electric installations.

To increase the power of converting systems, Uzbek scientists have started to install Stirling engines in the focus of the solar concentrators. Such units have a capacity of up to three kilowatts. They have proved their worth at distant livestock farms where they are used, for example, for drawing water from the wells or for supplying electricity to small populated localities.

But the greatest success has been the elaboration of the basic principles of the combined Sun- and fuel-powered electric station to be built in Uzbekistan. The first of its kind in the world, it will have a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts. Compared with conventional power stations, this method will save from 50 to 60 per cent of the fuel while producing the same quantity of electricity.

Tashkent's solar experts are engaged in various aspects of utilizing sunlight. They have designed a number of solar air and water heaters. Mounted on the roofs of the apartment houses, they provide the occupants with hot water all year round and with heat in the winter. The use of such heaters has been growing steadily.

Solar energy has wide application in agriculture, too. Scientists have noticed that if the seeds of cotton, tomatoes or melons are exposed to concentrated sunlight, they germinate much earlier, and the plants develop more quickly and bear better fruit. The experimental "Sun-treated" cotton seeds planted on the fields of a collective farm yielded a crop 15 per cent higher than the norm.

The ideas of Tashkent's solar-energy physicists are being introduced in diverse branches of the economy so rapidly that a specialized plant to make Sun-operated apparatus has been built in Bukhara, 300 kilometers from Tashkent. ■

let's smoke the pipe of peace

By Makhmud Yunusov

A gray-bearded old man in an Uzbek-style skullcap and *chapan* (coat) sits under a plane tree with a pipe in his hand. He is surrounded by a group of people in picturesque national dress seated at a table filled with good things to eat. This colorful picture invariably attracts the attention of everybody who visits the exhibition of children's drawings organized by the Uzbek Peace Committee in Tashkent.

"What is the old man holding in his hand?" I asked eight-year-old Iskander Kasymov, who had painted the picture. "I know that the Uzbeks, especially old people, don't smoke pipes."

"That is the pipe of peace," replied Iskander. "In films about American Indians they show the chiefs of hostile tribes smoking it when they call a truce. I would like people all over the world to be good friends so that there won't ever be war."

"In that case, I'd smoke the pipe of peace, too, even though I can't stand the smell of tobacco," said Sara Ishanturayeva, People's Artist of the USSR. Despite her age—she's 72—Ishanturayeva has not retired from the stage. She is also the leader of the republic's Commission for the Promotion of the Soviet Peace Fund.

Energetic and sociable, the actress spoke to me about the peace committee while showing me around the exhibition.

The first All-Union Peace Conference held in Moscow in 1949 adopted a decision to found a Soviet Peace Committee. Similar peace centers were set up in the union republics, territories and regions of the country. A peace committee was founded in Tashkent in 1951.

Immediately after the Soviet Peace Committee was set up, it began to receive donations from all parts of the country with requests to use them for the defense of peace.

As the donations grew, the need for a public body which would collect the funds and distribute them arose. So, on the initiative of a number of public organizations, the Soviet Peace Fund was established in 1961. Today it gets all types of donations, which are made on a strictly voluntary basis. To raise money for the fund, industrial workers and collective farmers work on their days off and actors and entertainers give concerts and shows free of charge. Many people contribute their bonuses, royalties, lottery winnings and personal savings.

Sanabar Ismailova, who is 52, is one of the activists of the republic's peace committee. She said that the reason there are so many women in the republic's peace movement is because it is the women who give life and none of them want that life to be destroyed by war.

Ismailova worked as a nurse in a military hospital during World War II. "I have seen the suffering that war brings people and a great number of wounded whom the doctors could not save," she said.

Ismailova graduated from the medical institute and became a doctor in 1949. She has written 40 scientific papers, the last of which is a textbook for medical students in Tashkent. Dr. Ismailova has donated the royalties on all her books to the Peace Fund.

"In general, I must say that my life has turned out as I dreamed it would," she said. "I am a mother, a doctor and a writer." After a minute's silence she added, "But to this day I remember the military hospital and often hear the groans of the wounded."

A Writer with an Unusual Destiny

Uzbek writer Vali Gafurov, 60, is known as the author of *A Novel Written with a Needle*. The book is autobiographical in many respects and tells of an Uzbek youth who dreams of becoming a teacher. But the war ruins his plans. The young man puts on a uniform and goes off to fight fascism. He loses his eyesight in one of the actions on the approach to Stalingrad. At this critical moment of his life he has the support and sympathy of his relatives and friends. They help him regain his zest for living and his youthful dreams of a literary career.

"I have so much to tell people. Perhaps they will find it interesting to read what I write," Gafurov used to say to himself. His first stories began to appear in magazines and newspapers. Their freshness, sincerity and, more than anything else, their reflections on the psychology of a man in a difficult situation immediately attracted a large number of readers.

There are piles of paper pricked by a needle stacked on Gafurov's desk. That is how he writes. *A Novel Written with a Needle*, his most recent book, sold out the minute it appeared in the bookstores.

Literary critics unanimously point to his uncompromising exposure of the brutality of the war and its antihumanist essence. One of them wrote: "Gafurov, who himself went through the grim experiences of the war, is prepared to give away everything he has to save the people of our planet from experiencing a similar horror."

It is no accident that the author has donated all the royalties for his novel to the Soviet Peace Fund.

A Third of the Republic

Mirgiyas Zaidov, chairman of the Uzbek Peace Committee, says that more than five million people, that is almost one-third of the population of the republic, make voluntary contributions to the Peace Fund. He says that in the past year millions of rubles were donated by the people of Uzbekistan alone. "Our activities, however, are not confined to collecting money," said Zaidov.

The committee chairman, who is now 52, has been the leader of the peace movement in Uzbekistan these past 20 years. He is also vice chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. A historian by education, Zaidov has for many years combined public work with science. He has a candidate's degree in economics and is chairman of the State Labor Committee of the Uzbek Republic.

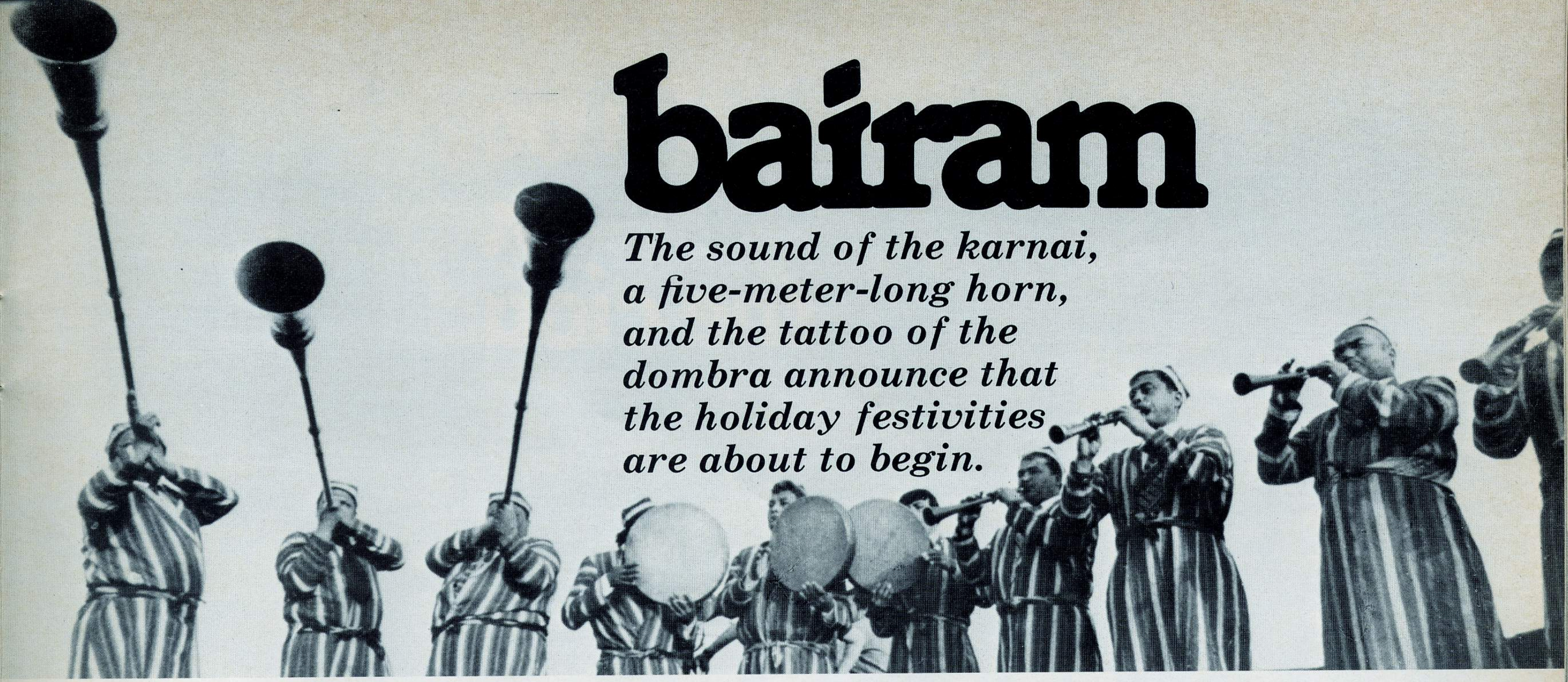
Though the work takes up a lot of time, Zaidov is at the republic's peace committee office every day at a fixed hour. He works with the activists of the committee, discusses plans for the future with them and receives foreign peace delegations.

"Meeting foreign peace champions helps us improve our forms and methods of work," Zaidov pointed out. "It enables us to work out a concrete program of action for the defense of peace."

Uzbek peace supporters took an active part in antimilitary actions carried out by the World Peace Council. For instance, a campaign of mass actions for peace against the threat of nuclear war was conducted in Uzbekistan last year. More than 350,000 people participated. "All of them," said Zaidov, "have resolutely proclaimed that their goal is a world without war, a world without arms." ■

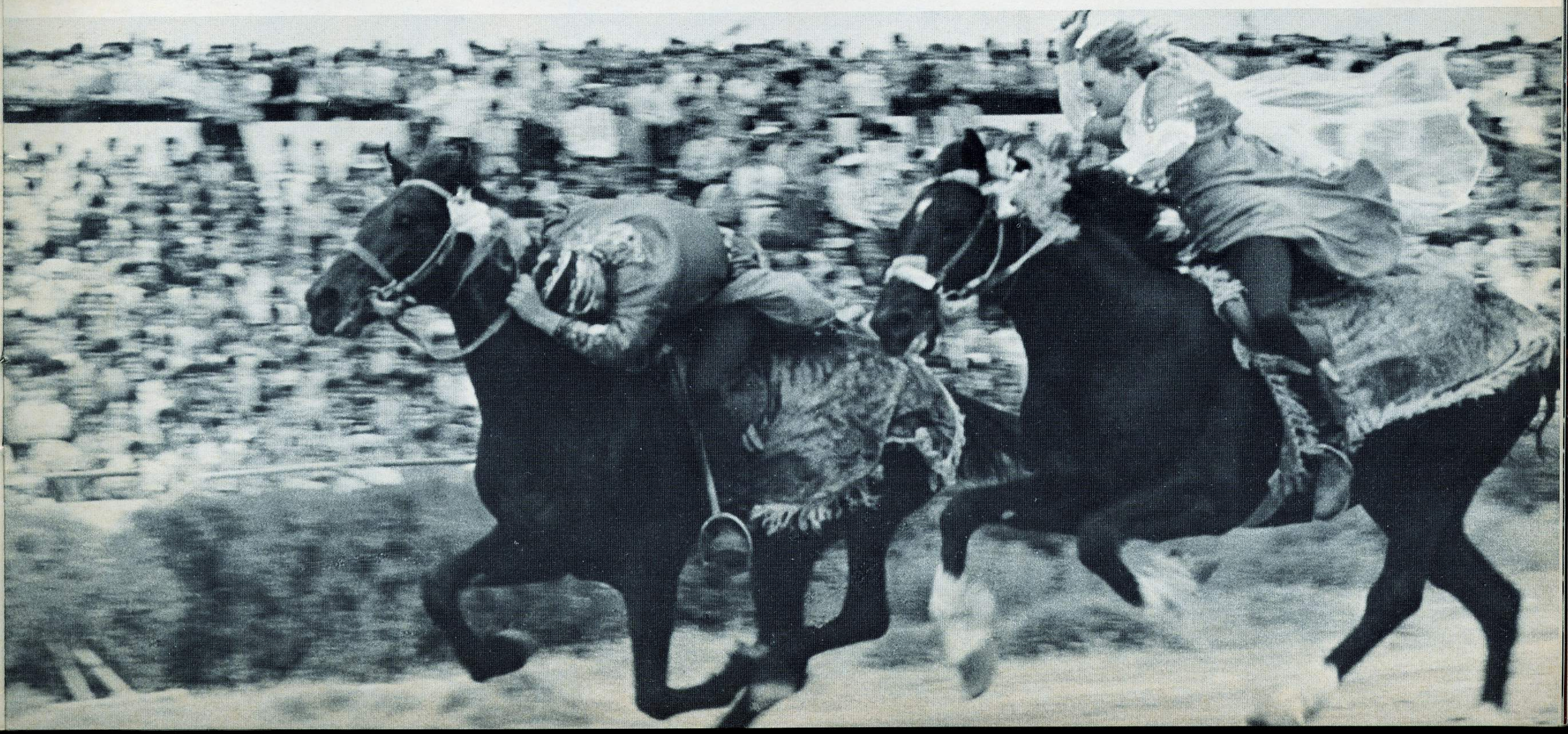
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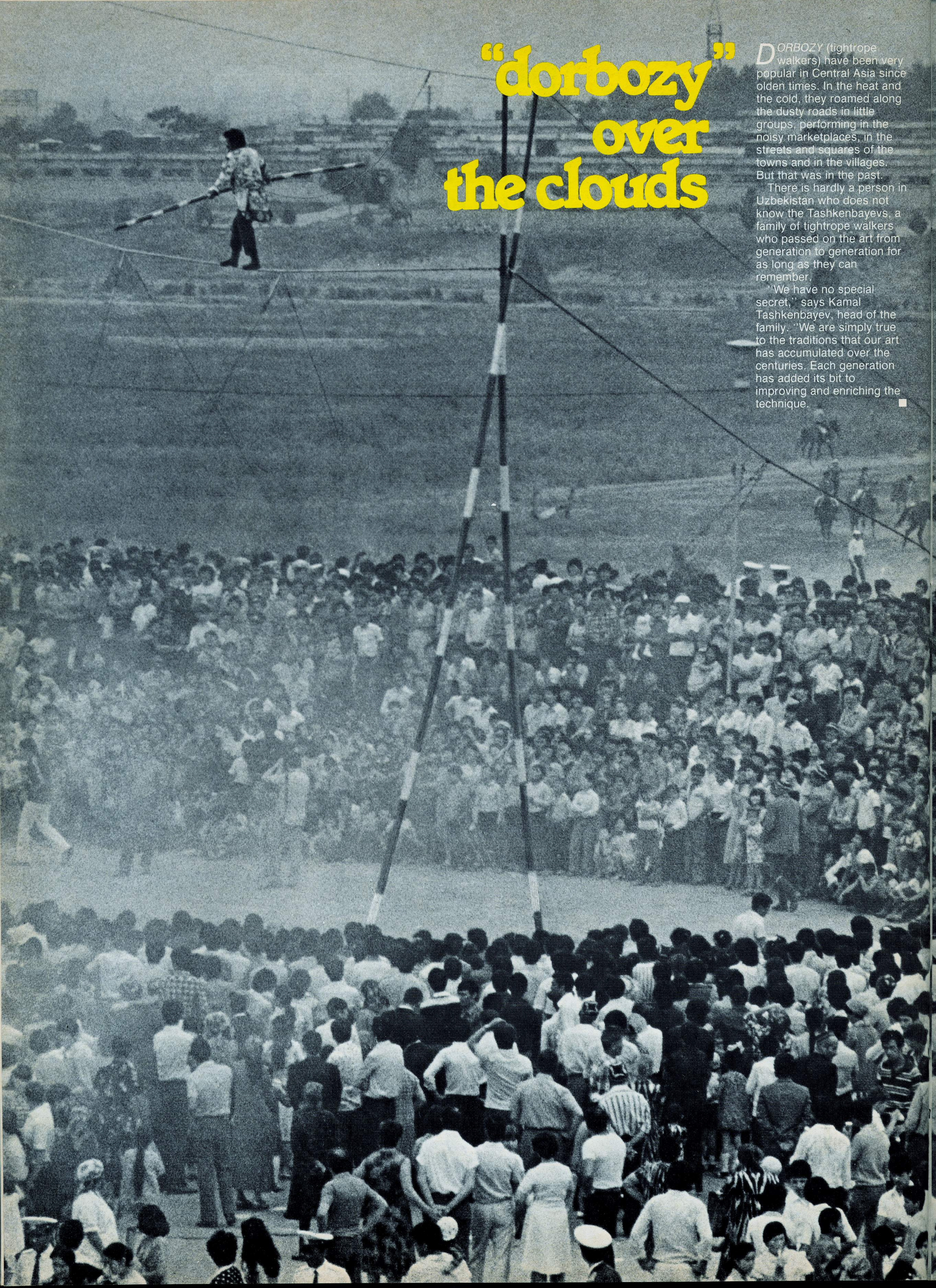
The sound of the karnai, a five-meter-long horn, and the tattoo of the dombra announce that the holiday festivities are about to begin.





It takes strength and skill to wield these 16-kilogram weights. Below: "Catch the Girl" is an old game. The penalty for failing is a lashing, the prize for succeeding is a kiss.





"dorbozy" over the clouds

DORBOZY (tightrope walkers) have been very popular in Central Asia since olden times. In the heat and the cold, they roamed along the dusty roads in little groups, performing in the noisy marketplaces, in the streets and squares of the towns and in the villages. But that was in the past.

There is hardly a person in Uzbekistan who does not know the Tashkenbayevs, a family of tightrope walkers who passed on the art from generation to generation for as long as they can remember.

"We have no special secret," says Kamal Tashkenbayev, head of the family. "We are simply true to the traditions that our art has accumulated over the centuries. Each generation has added its bit to improving and enriching the technique. ■



movie stars meet in

Film producers, directors and actors gather every two years for the Tashkent Film Festival, whose prestige among world cinema artists is growing.



IN most of the Asian, African and Latin American countries that participated in the Tashkent Film Festival last year—some 90 altogether—movies are not only the most profitable industry in the mass entertainment field but often a most important source of social and political information. However, the purity of this source leaves much to be desired, because the screens of the Third World countries often show films whose sole aim is to distract the attention of filmgoers from the sharp and urgent problems of the day. However, the Seventh Tashkent Film Festival shows that the situation is improving.

It is not only that Asia, Africa and Latin America account for almost 70 per cent of the world's entire film output. Though the percentage is huge, it is not all in the art genre. India and, say, Japan, the world's record breakers, produce many commercial reels along with genuine film art. The Tashkent festival, which takes place every two years, clearly shows that we cannot get a complete picture of the modern cinematic process without including films made by the developing countries. The 1982 film forum must have convinced the skeptics that the time has passed when only the Japanese and Indian cinemas existed in Asia, the Egyptian in Africa, and the Mexican in Latin America.

Roger Donaldson, the prominent New Zealand film director, said he was grateful to the Tashkent festival for giving him the opportunity of getting to know about new and very interesting film studios. "I am sorry to say I did not have that opportunity at most of the festivals held in the Western countries."

Speaking on the same subject, Ronald Trisch, director of the Leipzig International Film Festival, said: "At the Western film festivals, films made in Third World countries are, as a rule, offered as exotic dressing. That is not only snobbish but improvident. I remember in the sixties we were told that there was no point in inviting the Cubans to the film review in Leipzig. Nevertheless, we did invite them, and we were not mistaken. A mere 15 years later, the film industry in Cuba attained maturity, and its best films have enriched world film art. I don't know what today's skeptics will say a few years from now when the film industry of the developing countries, whose abilities we doubt today, will gain full voice."

The representatives of such well-established Western "film powers" as Italy, France, the United States, Canada, Sweden and Great Britain watched the films entered by the developing countries with interest. Many of these specialists unanimously declared that the Seventh Tashkent Film Festival showed the considerable progress made by the film industry of the three continents, especially that of Latin America. The screening of the Brazilian film *Those Who Do Not Wear Swallowtails* directed by Leon Hirshman was an event. Director Alberto Duran of Peru showed an interesting film titled *The Eyes of the Dog*. I would classify the picture as cinema that makes education its cornerstone.

So far as subject matter is concerned, *Man from the Under-*



Tashkent

By Boris Berman



ground, the Argentine screen version of Dostoyevsky's *Notes from the Underground*, stood apart in the Latin American cinepanorama at the Tashkent-82 Festival. Transferring the action to Argentina at the turn of the century, director Nicolas Sarkis managed to find an adequate cinematic form for the problems and ideas that stirred Dostoyevsky. Thanks to the brilliant acting of Alberto de Mendoza, *Man from the Underground* will be understood by people in different countries, thus confirming the universality of the great Russian writer's legacy. Incidentally, there was another screen adaptation of a Russian classic. Egyptian film director Ahmed Yasin shot *Lawlessness*, based on Leo Tolstoy's novel *Resurrection*. It seemed to me, however, that the picture did not reflect the essence of the great book. Its ethical and philosophical power was replaced by a simple recounting of the plot.

There is no competitive screening at the Tashkent festival. That is understandable since the standards of the reels submitted are very different. For instance, there is the traditionally well-developed cinema of Japan and the emerging cinema of Libya, which brought its very first full-length feature film to Tashkent-82.

All the pictures shown on the official program are presented with diplomas of participation. In addition, some Soviet public and artistic organizations present their own special prizes.

I have mentioned only a few of the 200 films that were brought to the Tashkent festival. My colleagues would perhaps have singled out others. Despite differences in esthetic leanings, it is obvious that of the pictures shown at the Seventh Tashkent Film Festival, those that are distinguished for their author's active participation in life will go down in movie history. Of course, by itself, the motion picture is incapable of changing the world, but it can help to shape clear-cut social criteria. And it was to these films that the Tashkent festival offered a great opportunity to demonstrate the level of their artistic and social development.

Certainly every country has its worries, and it is of them that film makers speak. However, national divergencies and specific features are no obstacle to mutual understanding. The most important thing is for the film makers of Asia, Africa and Latin America to respond to the problems that concern people all over the world. ■



Raj Kapur, Indian film director and actor (center), is very popular in Uzbekistan. The famous Uzbek dancer Tamara Khanum is at the right, and an interpreter at the left. He is a permanent member of the Tashkent festival jury.

harnessing



The capital of Uzbekistan is the center of Soviet research on the use of solar energy in the economy. Scientists have calculated that in the course of a year the republic loses an amount of solar energy (in terms of electricity) equivalent to 100 times the annual power requirements of the entire Soviet Union. For a quarter of a century now they have been trying to solve the problem of converting solar energy into electricity.

The principal difficulty of transforming solar heat is the low density of the Sun's radiation per unit of the Earth's surface. Tashkent's scientists try to get around this by using various types of solar concentrators.

Jointly with their Leningrad col-



Solar heaters on the roofs of apartment houses provide the occupants with hot water the year round and heat in winter.

Universities have always been centers of culture, and Tashkent University is no exception.



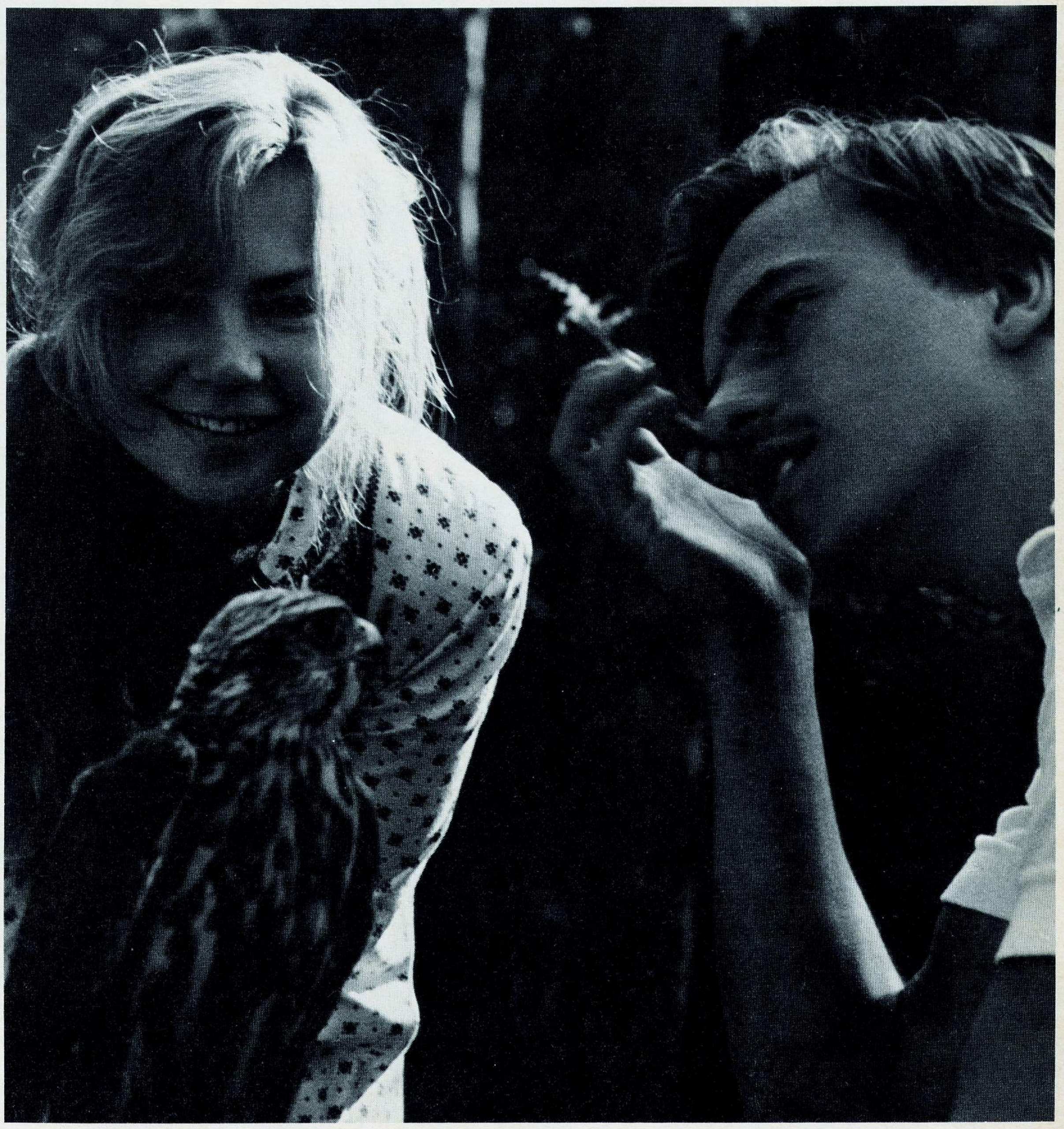
Third year student Alla Dobryakova, who will be a philologist, has started a literary club in a school not far from the university. The main thing, according to Alla, is to prove to teenagers who are growing up in an era of an information boom, living in the world of TV performances and wide-screen films that they really don't know and understand everything and that what is going on around them, even everyday life, is much more interesting than they think.

At first three girls stayed with her after classes in the empty school. When she began to organize debates and discussions, half of the class joined. When she brought some actors from the local drama theater and young writers and poets to the club, almost everyone began to attend the sessions. Some brought their parents with them, especially when they were going to discuss the generation gap, both in real life and in fiction. Alla says that high school seniors are now flocking to club meetings.

Enthusiasts like Alla work with practically every grade of Tashkent's 30 schools. In the process, many students find out whether they really have an aptitude for teaching. Young people from Tashkent University also give lectures on various subjects to the senior classes of the high school. Of course, the students always campaign for their own specialty. The whole point is to help teenagers who are not sure about what they want to do for their lifework to make a sensible choice.

According to university data, more than 1,000 students are involved in working with teenagers. ▶

Marina Mezentzeva and Sergei Zenoviev are members of the Green Squad, the university's chapter of the Society for Nature Protection. Above: University students with a group of youngsters on a city sightseeing tour. Facing page: Rudolf Kan, a future geographer, is the director and choreographer of the club's ballet group.



University Club

There is always something going on in the three auditoriums of the University Palace of Culture: concerts of variety stars, symphony orchestras and professional theater companies or new films. But this is only one part of what makes this handsome modern building—the pride of the campus—a real student club where many young people spend all their free time.

There are 48 different amateur art groups at the palace. They range from the disc club, which has the fine-sounding name Evolution, to the Tanover Dance Ensemble, which strictly follows national tradition; from the Uzbek Drama Theater, which attracts adherents of the Konstantin Stanislavsky method, to the Pendulum Drama Studio, whose members are working out their own style of acting. Amateur art reigns here in all its glory. Inventiveness encounters no obstacles.

Not long after the palace was constructed, the students were shocked to see major repair work being done. It turned out that these were not repairs but experimentation with some new ideas on how to organize space for a new drama studio.

The members of the studio rolled up their sleeves, grabbed tools and set to work. It started with a request from the studio organizer Vladimir Bushler, which was supported by the council of the club. The university authorities helped with the materials on the council's recommendation.

This is what the new studio looks like: There is a rough sawhorse on which plasterers are working. They are covering the ceiling with soot. It must absorb light, so it has to be black. One wall is practically finished. The plaster has been removed, exposing brickwork that has been thoroughly washed. Only soffits indicate that we are witnessing the birth of a new theater which will house a company that may become even more famous than the Moscow Art Theater was in Chekhov's time.

According to Bushler, there will be no separation between the audience and the stage, and the spectators will be able to take part in the performance. However, the young company, the studio or the club of like-minded people sometimes has no objection to being crammed into the old stage canons. For example, their repertoire includes plays by Anton Chekhov. Bushler considers that his main function as a stage director is to produce the conditions that will enable the actors to fully reveal their creative potential.

The studio keeps searching for new ways of self-expression. For example, from time to time the performances are completely improvised. Everyone has to be ready to do something to surprise the audience, and anything goes, from reciting poetry to standing on one's head. And this surprise must flow from the actor's mood at the moment. In some ways, it's like trying to force an open door. After all, self-expression was discovered, developed and utilized by Stanislavsky. What makes the situation more complicated is that it is not even an amateur studio but a club uniting people who never before tried to express themselves in art and trying to get them to expose their innermost feelings. The thing that binds them together is the creed: "Honesty in life and on stage."

But here comes a break for the whole company, including the stage crew. The stage has been transformed into a table filled with cups of tea and plates of sandwiches.

A couple clad in muslin and cellophane stop rehearsing pantomime near the piano. Luiza Chemutova is studying math at the university. She writes poetry but is too shy to show her work to anyone. She became a studio member accidentally and made friends with other members who discovered her talent for writing and took a keen interest in her work. Her life has been tremendously enriched by this stimulus for creative work.

Vladimir Tadgimatov is known among the amateurs for his professional plasticity. He has very little to do with the university. Several years ago, when he was a fitter at a plant, he dropped in at the palace. He participated in several amateur groups, and it helped him figure out what he wanted to do with his life. He entered a drama institute and now directs a studio at the railroad trade union club. He visits Bushler's newborn company mainly because he is interested in seeing how it is progressing and also because he has many friends among the actors.

What all this adds up to is that the cultural influence of the university has encouraged the students to open their doors wide to "outsiders."

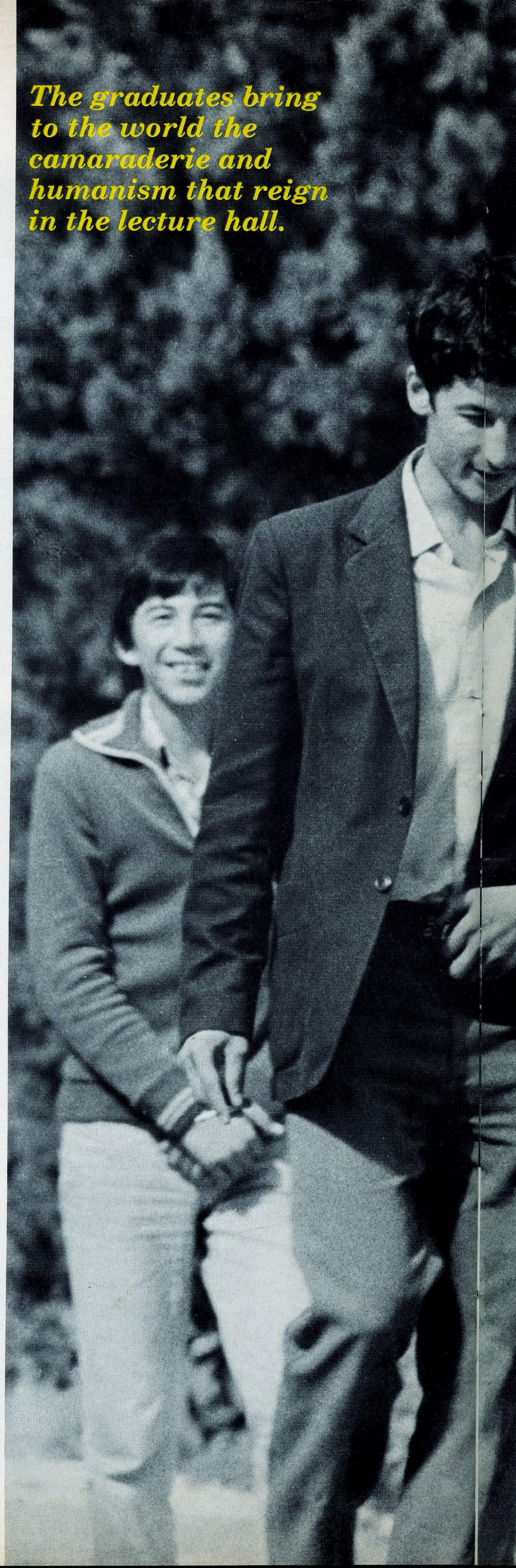
Epilogue

All the students mentioned in this article are Komsomol (Young Communist League) members. And no matter what they start doing, they always lean on the most influential youth organization at the university for support.

"The free development of each is the condition for the free development of all," Rustam Agupov, the university Komsomol leader says, quoting the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. "It is the ideal for which our society strives. And we contribute to its realization in practice with our own modest strength. We want to make the social activities of our graduates directly proportional to the knowledge they have received."

The graduates of Tashkent University, the oldest university in Central Asia, founded on the initiative of Vladimir Lenin, bring to the world the spirit that reigns in the lecture halls—the spirit of camaraderie and humanism. ■

The students of TSU are a lively bunch. Like students the world over, they have just a little more to do than they have time for, what with classes and extracurricular activities.



The graduates bring to the world the camaraderie and humanism that reign in the lecture hall.

everybody knows Tamara



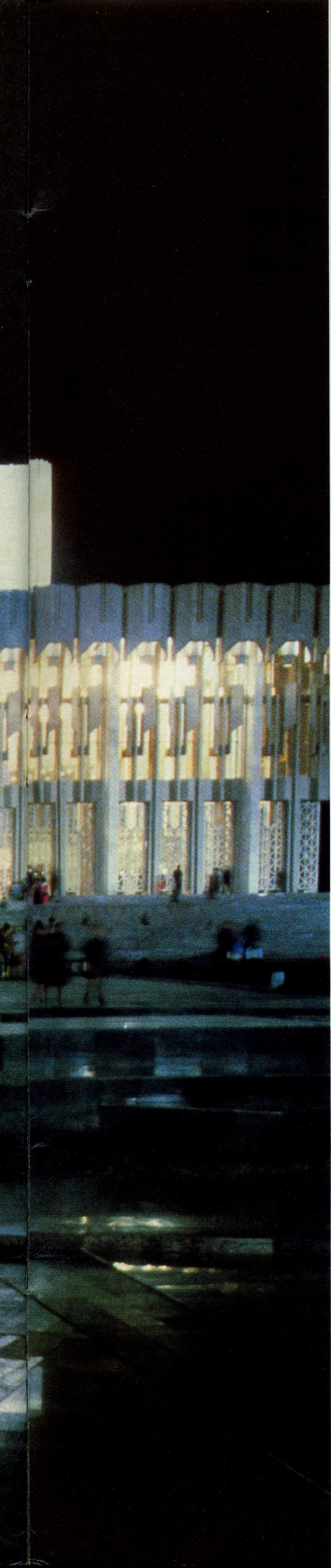
WHENEVER Tamara Yunusova, People's Artist of the USSR, dances, tickets for the performances are sold out as soon as they go on sale. Yunusova believes that she owes her popularity to the people's love of the ancient art of dancing, to which she has dedicated 44 of the 50 years of her life. It was her mother, a well-known dancer in her time, who taught her to love the dance. Yunusova's mother died during the Second World War, and her father was killed at the front. Little Tamara was brought up in a children's home. From there she went on to study at the Tashkent School of Choreography. At 17 she graduated from the school with honors and was invited to join the Bakhor Dance Ensemble, which is now famous throughout the country.

Yunusova did a lot of traveling with the ensemble, and everywhere she went she learned new dances. Although she left the ensemble a long time ago, she remembers the years she spent with it with warmth and gratitude. "*Bakhor* means spring and youth," says the dancer. "That is why its members should all be young. My time for dancing with the ensemble is past," she continues, "but it is not past for the art in general. That is why I regularly stage performances of Oriental dances."

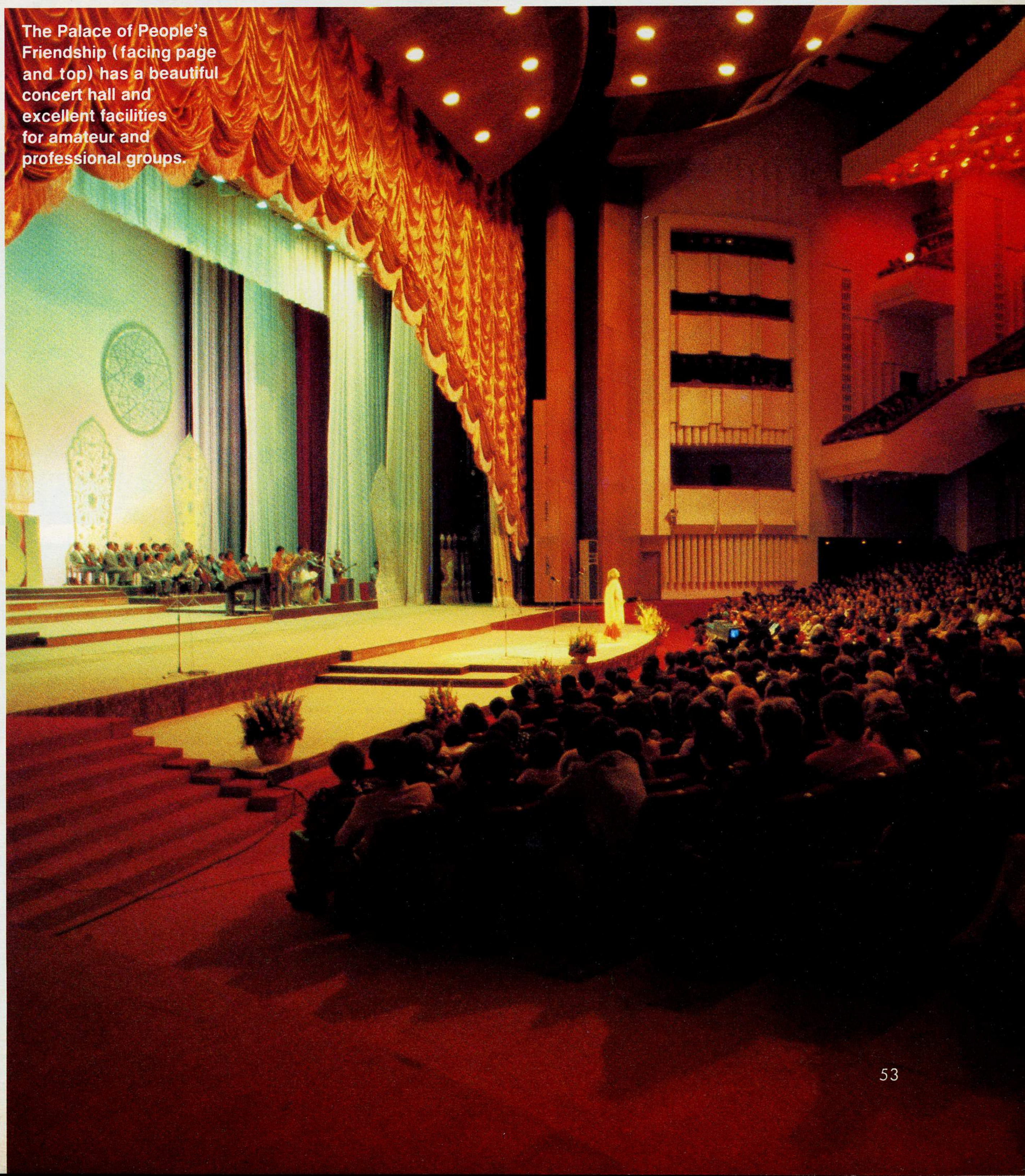
highlights of Tashkent

Opera, ballet, theater, symphony orchestra, movies—take your pick. The cultural life of Tashkent is rich and varied. In addition to professional companies like the Bakhor Ensemble, the Alisher Ballet and the Uzbek State Philharmonic Orchestra, which have won world renown, there are dozens of amateur groups. So you have your choice of being a spectator, a participant or both.

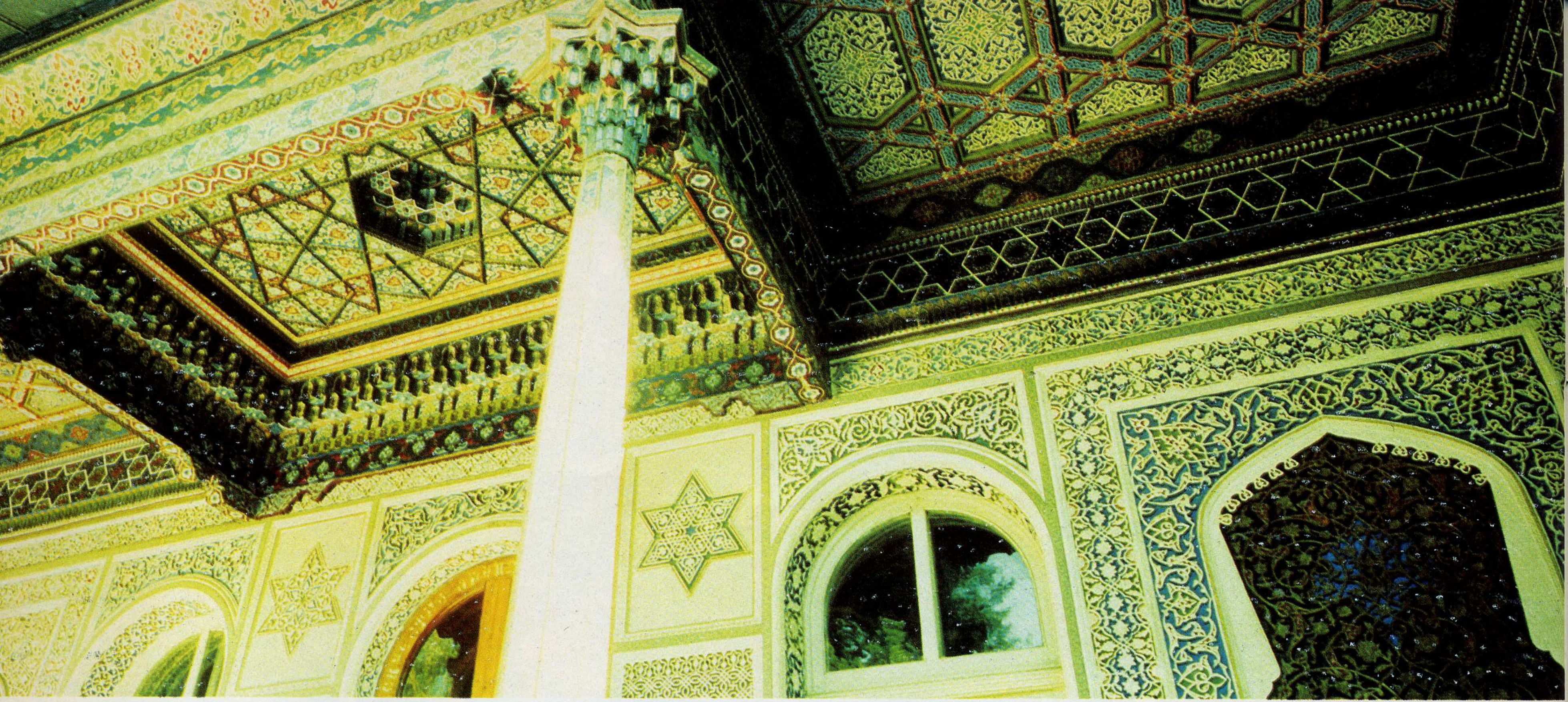






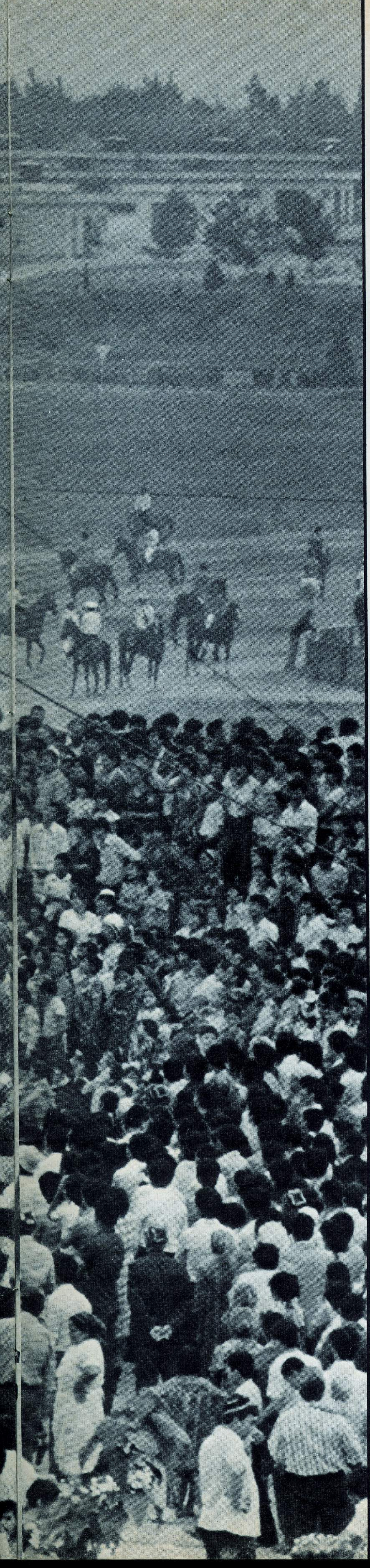


The Palace of People's Friendship (facing page and top) has a beautiful concert hall and excellent facilities for amateur and professional groups.






بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



Tashkent, Seattle's sister city

TEN YEARS AGO Tashkent and Seattle signed an agreement on establishing Sister City ties. "Over the years our ties have become stronger. The people of both Tashkent and Seattle are heartily in favor of this. I became personally convinced of it after my visit to the United States," says Sabir Yusupov, Tashkent's deputy mayor. He was head of the Soviet delegation that attended the "days of Tashkent" in Seattle.

"The Americans extended a warm welcome to us and were very cordial," continues Yusupov. "The crafts and photo exhibits and the concerts of Uzbek music were a great success. Films about our republic and its capital were shown in the city's main movie houses. By the way, we were very pleased to see that Tashkent Park, which was laid out in 1974 in Seattle, has flourished. That, certainly, is a good symbol of our ties."

In the spring of this year, when the fruit trees in Uzbekistan were finished blooming, the republic's capital warmly welcomed a delegation from Seattle led by Aldon Bell, a professor of history at the University of Washington. Thirty people—among them faculty members, doctors, businessmen, students and writers—completed their two-week trip to Leningrad after touring Moscow, Samarkand and Tashkent.

Tashkenters prepared an interesting and packed program for their guests. The delegation visited a kindergarten, met with workers of Tashselmash, Uzbekistan's largest farm machinery plant, acquainted themselves with the work of trade unions and the activities of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, went through the Folk Art Museum and watched the ballet *Amulet of Love* at the Alisher Navoi Theater.

The Seattle delegation differed very little from other delegations that visit the capital of Uzbekistan except that its program seemed fuller. But there was one feature that made this particular visit significant and very timely.

The slogan "Think globally; act locally" assumed reality last autumn in the northwestern corner of the United States when the people of Seattle, disturbed by the threat of nuclear war, held a broad discussion titled "Target Seattle Preventing Nuclear War" in the city and its environs. One of the results of that discussion was 40,000 signatures of Seattle residents on a letter.

"The people of Seattle and Tashkent are united through the Sister City Program, through our love for our cities and through the hopes we share for our children's future," it said. ". . . Our two nations must work together to create peaceful means of resolving conflicts and take steps to reduce the danger of nuclear war."

The American delegation brought several hundred copies of this letter to Tashkent. At a reception given by Tashkent's Mayor Vakhit Kazimov, at a meeting with members of the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan and during a visit to Tashkent University, which has long-standing ties with its Washington counterpart, Aldon Bell handed the text of the letter, designed as a colorful poster in three languages—English, Russian and Uzbek—to the hosts. Members of the delegation also distributed copies of this letter in the Metro, on the streets and at the crowded Tashkent market.

The organizers of the Target Seattle campaign had worked hard at home collecting signatures, and when they were staying in Tashkent, they naturally wanted to know whether there was any reaction to their effort, whether Soviet people would understand their wish to struggle for the preservation of peace by united efforts. And from everybody the Americans talked to here, they heard only one answer: "A terrific job!"

This is natural, for out of the one million Uzbeks who went to fight against nazism, more than a third did not return home.

"We are welcoming you," the mayor of Tashkent said, addressing the guests from Seattle, "as our associates in the struggle for peace. I ask you to convey to your compatriots that we want to live in peace. For our part, we shall do our best to deliver your message, not only to the people of Uzbekistan, but also to the people of the other republics of the USSR. It is exactly from such rivulets as our meeting that the struggle for peace will emerge and form a large and powerful stream."

The Seattle delegation's meeting with religious workers on the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan was interesting.

"Not so long ago I visited California at the invitation of the Northern California Union of Christ Churches," said the Assistant Mufti Sheikh Yusupkhan Shakirov. "While we were there, our hosts noted that the presence of a Muslim figure in the Soviet delegation was very welcome and expressed their wish to continue exchanges. Our religion does not forbid us, but, on the contrary, tells us to cooperate with representatives of other religions for the good of humankind. We shall therefore be pleased to continue our ties with members of religious groups in the United States."

Mufti Shamsutdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, accepting the poster-letter from Aldon Bell and a painting in which an Indian artist depicted the Sun, said:

"It will be a constant reminder to us of your visit to the center of the Muslim religion in the Soviet Union, and the Sun in the picture will make our relations even warmer."

Representatives of the people of Tashkent, who gathered at a mass meeting with the delegation from Seattle, spoke about their desire for peace and friendship with the American people and about their confidence that common sense would prevail.

The head of the delegation said: "The entire visit has been worth every bit of the time it has taken to plan it. Our coming to Tashkent has given us a very special feeling for our Sister City. The entire experience has been special. It dispelled our ignorance of each other." ■



Tashkent is a refueling stop for planes en route from Moscow to India, Indonesia, Burma and other countries in Southeast Asia.

Rakhijan Lutfitdinov, 50, believes that his work is the most interesting in the republic. He is the navigator of a jumbo IL-62 jet, the pride of Aeroflot, and makes regular flights from Tashkent to other parts of the country.

It took a lot of studying to become an IL-62 navigator. He has 20 years of experience and hundreds of flying hours behind him. His long record of excellent work earned Lutfitdinov a medal for flying one million kilometers.

Now he's getting to know the ins and outs of flying the new Soviet airbus, the IL-86, which will

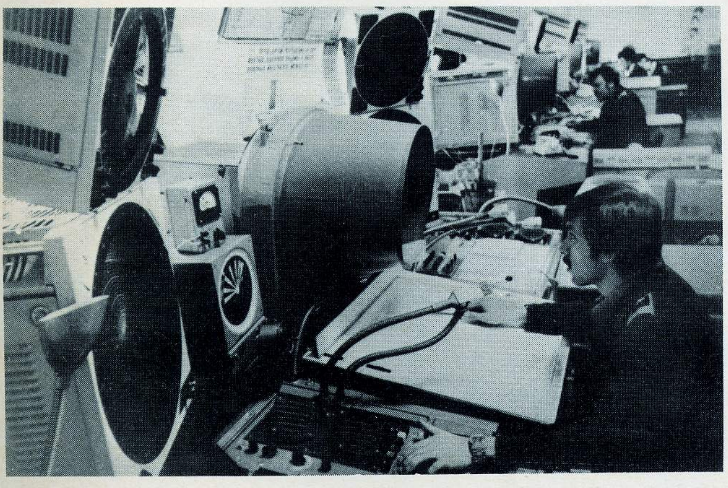


Every day 240 international and domestic flights take off from Tashkent airport. Right: The city has also become a center for training pilots for the civil aviation fleet.



in the sky over Tashkent

By Shakhabutdin Zainutdinov



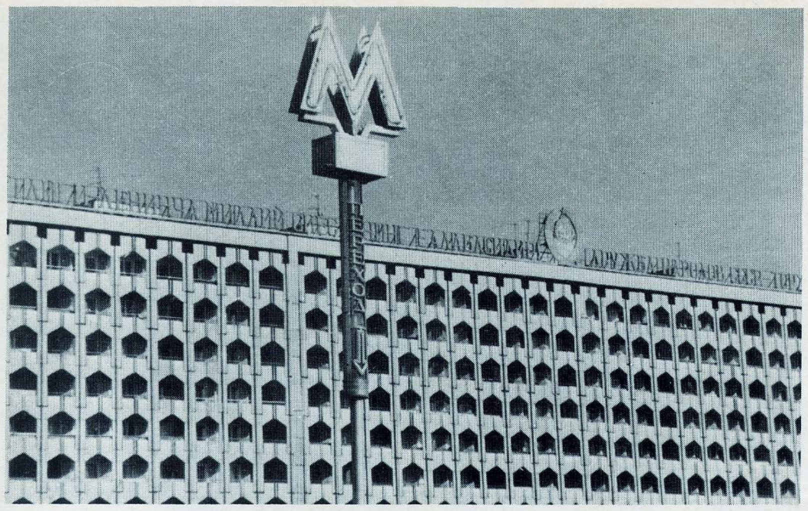
soon be entered in the Tashkent aircraft inventories.

"The Uzbeks have become so accustomed to traveling by air that we sometimes don't have tickets for everybody who wants them. Airbuses will solve the problem," Lutfitdinov says.

Last year every third Uzbek traveled by air and every fifth flew from the Tashkent airport, the starting point of 240 domestic and international daily flights.

Now this airport, considered the largest in Soviet Central Asia, can't meet the growing demand, so a new international air terminal is being designed. It will be built 40 kilometers from the city so that city dwellers will be spared the noise of transcontinental planes taking off and landing.

"My Tashkent can by right be called an 'aviation' city," Lutfitdinov says. "It is making a major contribution to training personnel for civil aviation. The Tashkent Polytechnic Institute has a Department of Aircraft Manufacture. Departments of Civil Aviation at national research institutes have been opened in the city. Hundreds of budding specialists are being trained at the Tashkent Branch of the Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers." ■



The Metro in the city has been running for six years now, and always strictly on schedule. After reading these lines, you will perhaps shrug your shoulders and say, "So what?" But if you remember that Tashkent is earthquake-prone and the subway has more than once felt the blind fury of the elements, with passengers hardly sensing the slightest disturbance, you will realize why the city is proud of its Metro.

After every earth tremor, experts closely inspect the tunnels, the track bed and station facilities. And they have not yet found anything wrong.

The formula for this strength was discovered by local engineers. Bracing the vertical elements with horizontal ones creates sufficient protection against any shifting of the ground.

A Bit of History

When the city's population approached the two-million mark and its territory 250 square kilometers, it became obvious that underground transportation was a must.

Construction of the Metro began in 1972, and five years later the first line with 12 stations was finished. It was 16.2 kilometers long



express service below ground

In all of continental Asia, only two cities have a metro—Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China.

By Abdulla Sabirov



Trying to find the shortest route. The first Metro line is 16.2 kilometers long. The second, 8.5 kilometers long, is still under construction. When the third line is built, the total length of the Tashkent Metro will be 60 kilometers.

and linked the newly developed area of Chilanzar with the center of the city. It annually carries more than 60 million passengers.

A second line eight and a half kilometers long, which is now under construction, will have seven stations and connect the center of Tashkent with another residential area.

Builders are using prefabricated sections to line the tunnel. They are installed directly on the construction site. To protect them against ground water, reinforced hydraulic insulation is used and the water level is lowered.

There are already plans to build a third line in the future. When it is ▶



finished, the total length of the city's underground transport services will be 60 kilometers.

Every Three Minutes

A train arrives at a station every three minutes. Travel speed is selected by automatic devices that also correct a mistake if the train exceeds a safe speed. They also engage the braking system at the required moment.

The Tashkent Metro is very clean and well aired. According to the experts, a large ventilation system changes the entire volume of underground air five times an hour. The microclimate, carbon dioxide content and humidity are monitored by a special service. So in the summer, with the scorching Sun in the streets, the temperature here never goes beyond 24 degrees centigrade.

The stations are very comfortable and beautiful. Riders forget that they are below the ground and are not conscious of the lack of daylight. They get esthetic pleasure from the décor of the stations, which incorporate the best features of Uzbek architecture. Their walls and columns are lined with marble and granite.

Of no small importance are such factors as the low fare and safety. For five kopecks [seven cents] you can travel from early morning until late at night. Of course, construction costs are high, and economists have calculated that the mean period of recoupment is 33 years, with profits beginning to come in after 40 years. But it should be remembered that cutting travel time on city transport even by 10 minutes greatly reduces transport fatigue, which redounds to the good of both the rider and the economy.

The Metro has been functioning in Tashkent for six years now. It has become a fixture in the life of city residents and holds first place in the number of passengers carried. The role of subway express trains will grow as more and more lines are built and put into operation. ■



The stations are both beautiful and comfortable, and they are used for more than getting on and off trains, as the photo below shows.



open letter to the Reverend Joseph T. Boulet

I HAVE RECEIVED your letter. You ask me to answer it in the magazine. To tell the truth, this letter grieved me. It grieved me by the size of the barrier of impassability raised between the author and the reader. It grieved me by the flat nonacceptance of the voiced point of view, by the peremptory reaction (only this way and in no other). Perhaps it is my fault, too, that I have underestimated the resistance of the accumulated distrust and bias and have failed, therefore, to bring my arguments and ideas home to the reader more effectively.

It is not at all simple to assure and, even more, to reassure a person of the maturity of something. But also a mature mind must preserve the ability to reexamine the habitual clichés, to make self-critical corrections. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, stated shortly before his death that he no longer considered the Soviet Union his mortal enemy. Mr. Boulet, I am not so naive as to hope to reassure you. I only want to ask you to do one thing—please. Try to calmly weigh everything that I shall tell you with the same understanding with which I treated your objections.

As a matter of fact, I am ready to agree that there is some truth in your assertion about the extreme character of ideology. People are created in such a way, their moral nature, world outlook and social predestination are such, that neither death at the stake nor beheading, neither torture nor hardship can make them betray their convictions and values because they prize loyalty to their ideal higher than life itself.

But it is well known that ideologies differ, and the attitude toward them differs, too. We in the Soviet Union are convinced of the correctness of our ideology. But we are far from trying

- to impose it by means of a "crusade";
- to send the ideology that dominates the Western world to the "dustbin of history" by force. We are convinced that this will be done by history itself when the peoples finally reject the ideology of the exploitation of man by man, the ideology of social and racial inequality;
- to affirm our own ideology and to destroy the opposite ideology in the flames of a nuclear or any other war.

We do not regard any other country as a "focus of evil" or a "fiend." We do not consider a different trend of thought to be either a mortal sin or a crime. But we do consider the preparation for war, whether on the assembly lines of militarists or in human minds, a crime. In our country war propaganda is prohibited by law, and it is only natural that we do not feel kindly toward warmongers, and we are not afraid that someone might accuse us of ideological intolerance because of it.

One shouldn't fear such intolerance or, as you put it, extreme ideological irreconcilability. It is objective reality that ideologies are irreconcilable, and their dispute will be settled only by time, by history. One should fear irreconcilability in the principal question facing our universe—the question of war and peace. Let us remain implacable in ideology. Let us be tolerant of each other in the joint efforts to prevent a nuclear war that will destroy us all, and to defend peace. Mr. Boulet, I am not a Catholic, but I, just as, I hope, you, prize what is written in the pastoral message of the American Catholic bishops.

Ideologies can exist only under conditions of peace. A nuclear war would destroy everything, including ideology. There are a number of ideologies, but there is only one peace for all people. Peace is the source of everything that exists, humankind's fundamental value. Any realistic policy and, of course, all sober-minded people should proceed from this idea.

In what way must this be reflected in foreign policy? It is necessary to be able to subordinate everything to the interests of universal peace and international security. When representatives of the Soviet Union hold international negotiations and take part in deciding the destinies of war and peace, they do not include ideology on the agenda.

You do not like our ideology, and we do not like Western ideology, but we must like peace! And this must unite and reconcile people. Isn't it on this basis that the Soviet Union and the United States united in the anti-Hitler coalition? Today, too, our countries could very well be participants in an antiwar coalition instead of "potential enemies."

We call our foreign policy Leninist because it was formulated by Lenin, because the founder of the Soviet state was a determined peace champion and a no less determined opponent of war. I want to cite here a minor detail which, in my view, is very significant. When the badly injured young Soviet state had just freed itself from the encirclement of intervention and blockade, a sketch of the national emblem was brought to Lenin for approval. A sword was one of the elements of this sketch. Lenin rejected it, saying that a sword could never be our emblem.

I permit myself to say here how Lenin regarded war and peace and what he said about this. Doesn't this determine the face of the man and of the state? Paraphrasing a well-known saying, this can be expressed as follows: "Tell me what your attitude toward war and peace is, and I shall tell you what you are."

Lenin rejected wars point-blank as "bestial means of settling conflicts in human society," as "barbarous and brutal."

In the very first foreign policy act of the triumphant Soviet state—Lenin's Decree on Peace—war was condemned as "the greatest of crimes against humanity." It was condemned for good.

Lenin declared right away: "An end to wars, peace among the nations, the cessation of pillaging and violence—such is our ideal." Nothing has changed in this regard. Lenin's ideal remains the ideal of Soviet foreign policy, corroborated by all its practical actions.

Lenin promised his compatriots and all foreign opponents of war to do everything possible for the cause of peace. And this attitude toward peace—businesslike and practical, when words are always followed by deeds—was inherited by the Soviet state from Lenin.

In those remote years there was a lot of talk about a "red threat" too. It was referred to, was said, among others, by those who organized that punitive campaign of 14 states of intervention against the Soviet state. In actual fact they were afraid, not of "red militarism" but of the example of a society that had declared the greatest of all human freedoms—freedom from exploitation. They feared not a military challenge, but a social, peaceful one.

Isn't it for this reason that the West tried twice to prevent the socialist Soviet Union from continuing its onward march along the road of peaceful development? This was done for the first time during the early years of the Soviet state, just after its victory. The second attempt was made by Hitler. The Soviet Union has never attacked the capitalist West. That is the historical truth.

Your claim that after the Second World War the USSR allegedly "gobbled up" the East European countries conflicts with this truth. To begin with, these countries were gobbled up by Hitler Germany and were thrown into the meat chopper of war contrary to the will of their peoples. It was only natural, logical and justified that the countries, liberated from fascism by the Soviet Army, rejected a system which had utterly discredited itself and which had resulted in their subordination to nazi Germany, in their complicity in aggression. They chose a different way when they had the opportunity to freely express their will.

But let us return to the present day. What criteria determine the Soviet Union's attitude toward war and peace in our nuclear missile age?

We do not seek to gain military superiority. We believe that pursuing it is not only senseless but can also lead to war. We are quite satisfied with the existing parity with the United States and would like to establish it at a lower level.

We hold the view that the nuclear powers must assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If there is no first strike, there will not be any retaliatory strikes; there will be no strikes whatsoever. The Soviet Union has voluntarily assumed such an obligation.

We stand for an immediate freeze on nuclear arsenals, viewing this step as the first, pressing and relatively simple measure to curb the arms race.

We suggest coming to terms without delay on completely ending all tests of nuclear weapons in order to stop their further development.

We stand for beginning real practical disarmament which would involve both nuclear and conventional arms. We are prepared for any measure—from partial, limited measures to all-embracing cardinal ones. We are prepared for the limitation, reduction and elimination of all types of weapons that are in the arsenals of states.

We proceed from the idea that modern nuclear war would bring neither victory nor any advantage to either of the sides. It is absolutely irrational and senseless. Nothing can justify war. No one who thinks so, who entertains such feelings, will ever trigger a war.

We believe that the time is ripe to end the search for "windows of vulnerability" and covering them with ever new missile shutters when the world can already be destroyed many times over, when neither attack nor defense can ensure the desired result. It is time to understand that the whole world is vulnerable in the face of nuclear war. It is so vulnerable that it may fail to withstand the very first test, further overloads. It is better to renounce such tests and overloads, and this is what the Soviet Union is calling for.

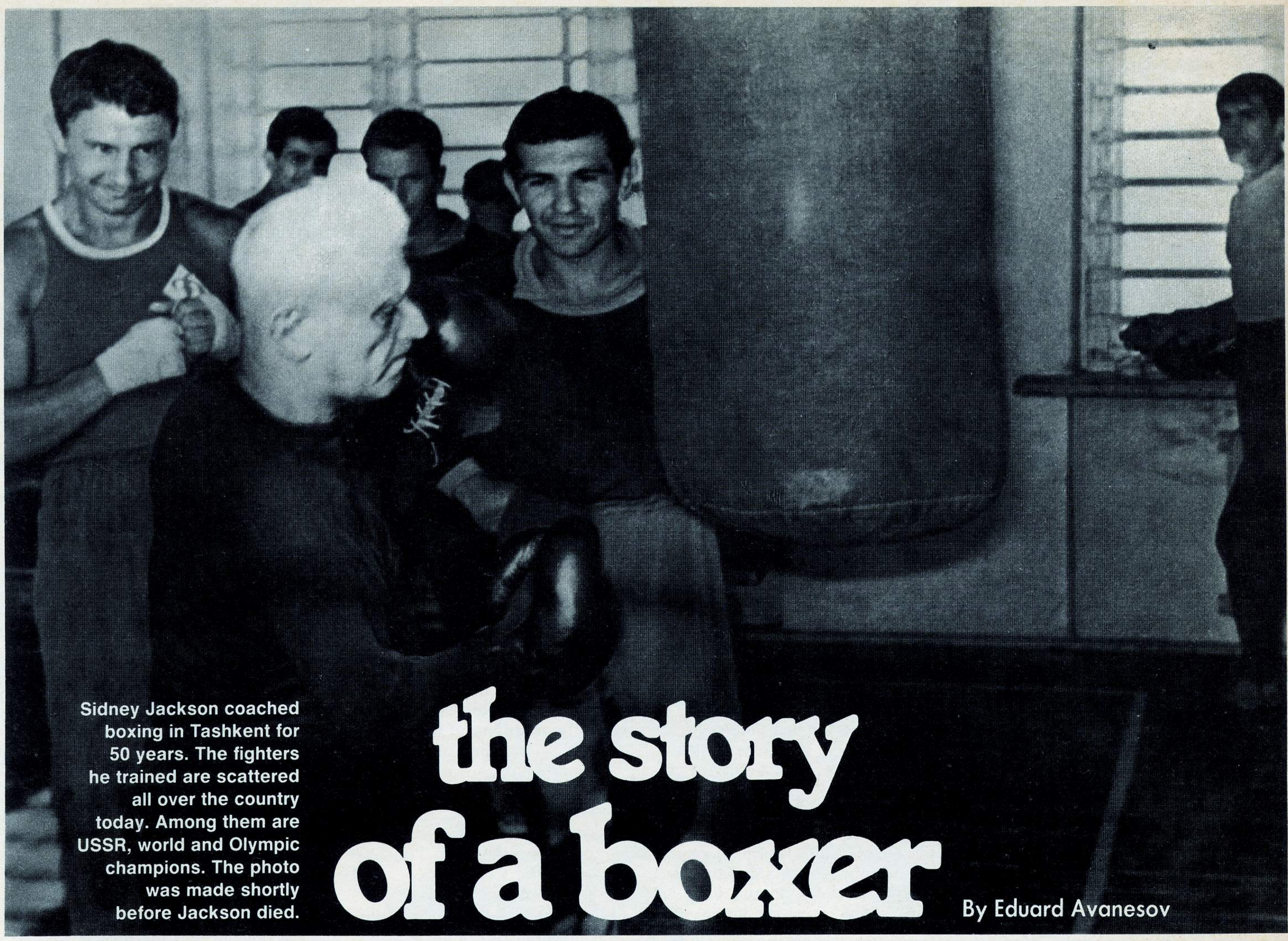
Mr. Boulet, you write that you do not feel any sympathy for a government which does not show "regard for the worth of human beings." Well, you have more reasons to think so than I have. But I have more grounds to assess the behavior of the leadership of my own country. You are wrong to accuse it of the same disregard.

The government of a country which is still mourning for the 20 million Soviet people who perished during the Second World War cannot help but take to heart the sentiments and grave concern of its people in connection with the threat of another, even more dreadful, war as well as the sentiments and alarm of other peoples because we are all linked by a common fate and by indivisible security in this world. The Soviet leadership understands this. As Yuri Andropov said, referring to the threat of the buildup of nuclear arms in Europe, the matter concerns the "life and death of the peoples of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and of the NATO countries."

I want to thank you for your frank letter, which has shown once again how much must be done to enable us, the Soviet people and the Americans, to understand each other better.

The end of the world begins with the darkness in people's heads, with bias and prejudice, with intolerance and enmity. Let us keep this in mind.

Yours sincerely,
Vladlen Kuznetsov



Sidney Jackson coached boxing in Tashkent for 50 years. The fighters he trained are scattered all over the country today. Among them are USSR, world and Olympic champions. The photo was made shortly before Jackson died.

the story of a boxer

By Eduard Avanesov

Perhaps Sidney Leo Jackson would have smiled ironically if on the threshold of the year 1914 someone had told him that fate would bring him to a place neither he nor anybody he knew had ever heard of—Russian Central Asia.

Life was good to him and full of joy. He was a professional boxer, champion of the United States and winner of some international bouts. Born into a poor Jewish family, Jackson made his way to recognition and fame by his fists. He became the idol of New Yorkers.

According to the experts and the press, Jackson was a very gifted boxer. Who knows? If it hadn't been for mere chance, he might have won the world title. But when he became 25 and the darling of the boxing fans, Fortune's wheel made a sudden and sharp turn.

In 1914, after brilliant performances in the British Isles, Jackson decided to go to Russia as a tourist to see Petersburg and Moscow. He enjoyed his stay there. When it was time for him to buy a return ticket to the United States, the First World War had broken out, and enemy submarines blocked the sea routes from Russia.

The prospect of remaining without money and without warm clothes through the Russian winter did not at all appeal to Jackson. So he decided to go back home a roundabout way, through Afghanistan and China. It was in September 1914. The route lay through the city of Tashkent. His friends had promised to send him money there. But there was no money for him in Tashkent, and Jackson had to take a job as an apprentice tailor.

When the reverberations of the 1917 October Revolution in Russia reached Tashkent, Jackson chose the side of those who fought for Soviet power.

Red Guard Jackson took part in the military operations, was wounded twice, crossed the whole republic in the ranks of his regiment and participated in a march which is registered in the history of the Civil War as the "March of Dzangildin," after the name of its commander.

Upon his demobilization from the army, Jackson returned to Tashkent and got married. Jackson's wife Berta is still living in Tashkent. His sports talents came in very handy at that time because sports clubs were springing up one after another in the city. Jackson was a tremendous help in those days. He not only knew the secrets of hooks and uppercuts but was also a good tennis, soccer and basketball player and an excellent swimmer.

In organizing physical training and sports activities in the young Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Jackson gave preference to boxing.

It all began with a small boxing training group that enrolled boys from all parts of Tashkent.

Mikhail Bocharov was Jackson's loyal companion and assistant. They used whatever materials they could find—leather, horsehair, thick felt and ship rope—to

Jackson married in Tashkent and raised a family. Polina, his daughter, is a physician at the Tashkent Medical Institute. His widow Berta is still living.



the religious center of Muslims in the USSR

By Vladimir Mizhiritsky



Mufti Ishan Babakhan was elected the leader of the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan when his father died. Below: Arriving for prayers at the Tilna Sheikh mosque.

◀ Top: The interior of a mosque in Tashkent. Center: The Muslim Religious Board Library is the pride of believers. It has more than 15,000 volumes of rare ancient books and manuscripts. Bottom: The Koran written on the order of Caliph Osman in the seventh century. It bears the stains of Osman's blood. The Caliph was stabbed by his opponents while he was reading it. The holy book is kept by the Muslim Board in Tashkent.

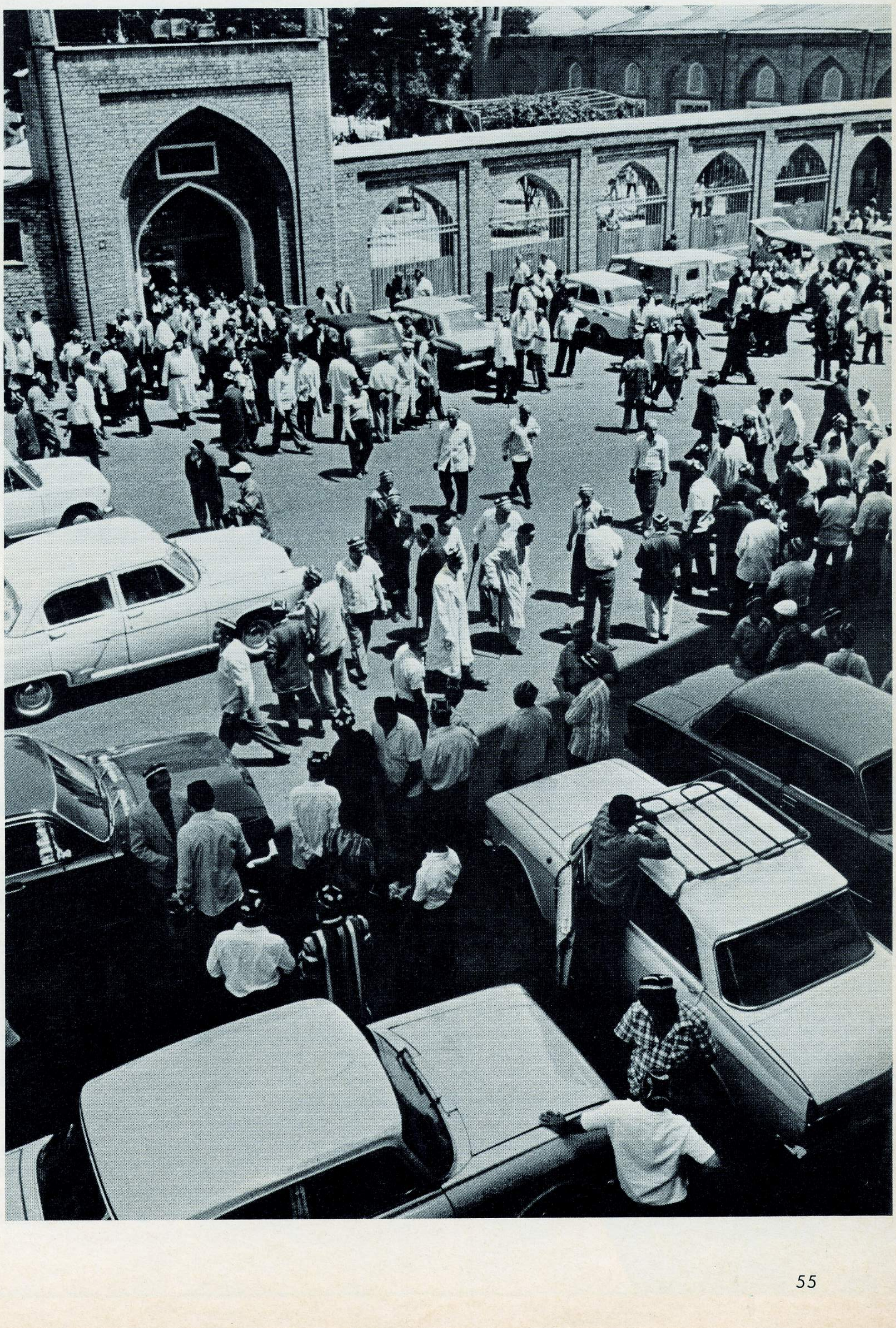
The center of religious life for Muslims in four Central Asian republics—Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, Kirghizia—and Kazakhstan is in Tashkent, the seat of the Muslim Board. The board is headed by Mufti Shamsutdinkhan ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, who is 45 years old. His grandfather, Ishan Babakhan ibn Abdulmadzjidkhan, a well-known Tashkent theologian, advanced the idea of uniting the small religious communities. The unification took place in 1943 and culminated in the establishment of the Religious Board of Muslims of the Soviet Union. The post held by him now had for a long time been held by his father. When his father died, Babakhan was elected head of the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan at the congress of Muslims in Tashkent in 1982.

Babakhan's religious life is like that of all Muslims living in the vast area covering almost four million square kilometers. "In our activity, we take our guidance from the Holy Koran and the Prophet's Sunna," says the Mufti.

The religious organization which Babakhan heads holds congresses and conferences, organizes pilgrimages to Islamic holy places and carries on extensive publishing activity. During the past 20 years, the board's publishing department has put out five editions of the Koran and annual Muslim lunar calendars with various religious holidays and fast days, as well as other religious literature.

The Mufti explained that religious books are printed at state printing plants by special contract. He told me that he often hosts delegations of Muslims from abroad.

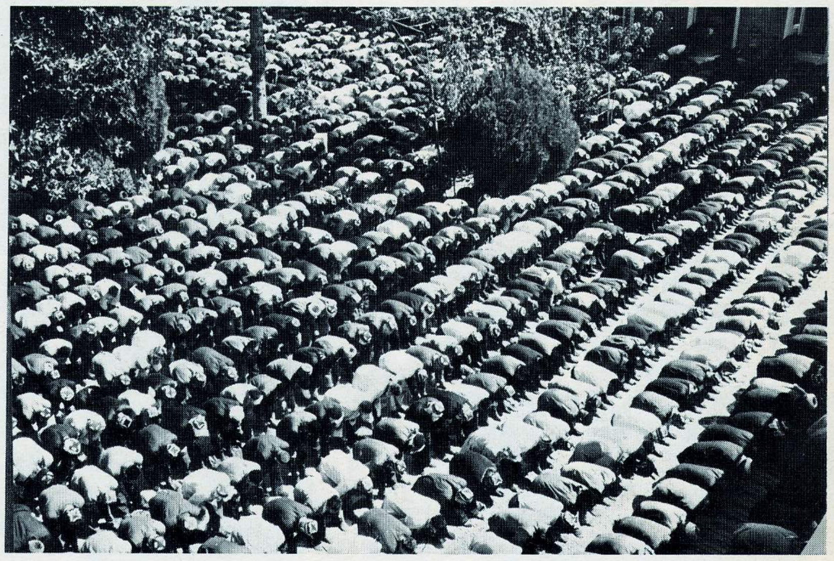
"We attach a lot of importance to consolidating ties with Muslims ▶



Freedom of religion is guaranteed by both the USSR Constitution and the Uzbek Constitution.







A press conference held by Ziyaudin Babakhan last year, a few months before he died. Below, far left: Khakish Ibragimov had to study for 11 years to earn the right to wear this robe. Gifted graduates of the Tashkent Muslim Institute are sent to Islamic universities abroad to continue their education. Left: Friday prayers.

in other countries," stressed the Mufti. "We maintain close contact with Muslim organizations in more than 70 countries."

At the Muslim Institute

The Tashkent Muslim Institute, which occupies an old, restored mosque, is situated not far from the Mufti's residence. The institute trains high-ranking Muslim clergy and is headed by Abdugafur Abdugakharov, who has a candidates degree in philology.

"Our study program," said Abdugakharov, "is close to that of the Islamic universities in the Arab countries."

Future imams take a four-year course that includes commentaries on the Koran, monotheism, the Hadith (collection of the Prophet's sayings) and its terminology, Muslim law, rhetoric and the chanting of the Koran. It also offers instruction in a number of secular subjects, including the history and economic geography of Arab and Muslim countries, the history of international relations, Arabic literature, philosophy of Oriental thinkers and several languages (Arabic, Persian, English and Russian).

It is not easy to get into the institute. It enrolls only those who have finished the complete seven-year course of studies at the Bukhara madrasah. Thus, it takes a total of 11 years of study to become a mullah. Some of the more able graduates continue their education at famous Islamic universities in Egypt, Syria, Libya and a number of other Arab countries.

In answer to the question of who finances the institute, Abdugafur Abdugakharov replied that in the USSR the church is separate from the state, and the mosques, the Muslim Board and Muslim educational establishments are all financed by donations from believers.

Among the teaching staff of the institute are prominent religious leaders like Sheikh Abdulgani Abdulla and Sheikh Yusupkhan Shakir, both of whom are graduates of the Cairo Al-Azhar University.

The graduates of the institute are given work assignments in keeping with the requests received by the Muslim Board.

Official Journal of USSR Muslims

Muslims of the Soviet East, the journal of the Muslims of the Soviet Union, is also printed in Tashkent. Its editorial offices occupy a large multistoried building on Alisher Navoi Street, right next to the editorial offices of a number of secular journals. Sheikh Abdulgani Abdulla is the editor in chief.

"Our journal informs its readers about various aspects of the life of Soviet Muslims—both religious and secular aspects," said Abdulgani Abdulla. "We seek to develop Muslim thought not only in the Soviet Union, but also in the rest of the world and consider the struggle for purity in our religious teaching to be one of our chief tasks. We regularly print articles about great Islamic scholars, reports of international Islamic conferences and meetings, accounts of visits to the USSR of delegations of Muslims from foreign countries and articles written by prominent theologians. We also reply to letters from our readers. They request explanations for the meaning and significance of various rites, rituals and religious holidays and how they should be observed.

"The journal comes out in five languages—Uzbek, Arabic, English, French and Persian—an indication of the interest displayed in the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union and in foreign countries. The journal is sent to subscribers in 70 countries.

"In the Soviet Union *Muslims of the Soviet East*, a quarterly journal incidentally, is also distributed by subscription. And due to its growing popularity, we intend to turn it into a monthly publication shortly," said Abdulgani Abdulla. ■

the hundred roles of Shukur Burkhanov

SHUKUR BURKHANOV is one of Uzbekistan's veteran theater and cinema actors. He grew up in Tashkent in a strict Muslim family. In order to join the Uzbek drama theater, which was founded in the 1920s, he had to leave home because orthodox Islam forbids one person to imitate another.

"Professional theater was only just taking shape, and our young theater was groping in the dark," recalls the old actor. "We had only inspiration and no professionalism to go on. In spite of that, the audience whom we introduced to the wonderful world of theater for the first time received us with enthusiasm.

"In 1930 I had the opportunity of training at the Moscow Art Theater. It was the Stanislavsky school that enabled me to play such roles of the world classics as Romeo, Hamlet and King Oedipus."

Burkhanov was involved in the Uzbek cinema from its very inception. It is curious that the Uzbekfilm Studio made its first picture in the old building within a hundred steps of his parental home and that Burkhanov was typecast as a rebel who challenged the old order and traditions.

The actor is 73 today, and his name is so popular among people in Uzbekistan that his plays and films are sure box-office successes.



visiting a chaikhana

By Salim Akhunov

The* chaikhana *is an essential element of life in Tashkent. It serves a double purpose: It is an oasis where people can drink green tea to quench their thirst, and a club where they can meet for a chat and a quiet game of chess.

The wind blowing in my face felt like it was coming from a red-hot oven. Perspiration was dripping into my eyes. The thought of a cooling *pialo* (cup) of green tea made me press harder on the accelerator.

While in the *chaikhana* (teahouse), I again arrived at the conclusion that tea in Central Asia isn't a whim or just a morning or five o'clock indulgence. It is an absolute necessity, as indispensable as air, because people cannot breathe without it. Tea restores the body's moisture so that you can work and stand the heat.

That is why there is a *chaikhana* at every village and city crossroads. And that's why there are samovars boiling unceasingly along the highways.

At the *chaikhana* I sat on an ottoman covered with rugs. Nearby a wide irrigation ditch was murmuring. Over it the crowns of a number of wrinkled old poplars and plane trees met to create an unbroken roof of foliage. They were ageless and of great girth, but their foliage was fresh and bright. It was quiet and calm here. The silence was broken only by the splash of water and the unhurried conversation of the staid old men—*aksakals*. On the neighboring ottoman a quiet game of chess was being played. In the corner stood a television set that was turned on only in the evening. The *chaikhana* tender brought a pot of strong tea. As I was pouring the tea into my *pialo*, I remembered Father telling a story about something he had witnessed.

It happened long ago when he was a young man. He had come to Tashkent for the first time in his life. He had been wandering through the city for some time before he finally entered a *chaikhana*. He was sitting there drinking tea when he saw a young Uzbek come in. A teapot and *pialo* were set down in front of him. As was the custom, the newcomer made a *kaitarish* (pouring the tea into the *pialo* and back into the pot several times so that it would brew better). Then, evidently looking forward to enjoying the tea, he raised the *pialo* to his lips, looked into it and, without taking a sip, put it back on the table. He took some coins from his pocket, threw them into the tea and went away in silence.

Obviously very upset, the *chaikhana* tender followed him with his eyes. When the Uzbek left, he hurled curses at the boy who had made the tea for the young Uzbek. The boy, wailing, ran for his life, and the *chaikhana* tender, gathering up the skirts of his gown, followed him. Meanwhile the patrons began to leave the *chaikhana*. Father asked one of them to explain what was going on. This is what he was told:

"We pay for the watermelon, not for the manure the plant was fertilized with. If the *chaikhana* tender serves weak tea, we usually throw a handful of coins into the *pialo*. It's like saying: 'If you need the money that badly, take it.' And the *chaikhana* tender is disgraced for life. He may as well close up and find something else to do. Nobody will ever patronize his *chaikhana*."

At that time *chaikhanas* were private property. Now many of them are owned by the *makhalla* (residential quarters council). The *makhalla*, to which the most respected people of the quarter are elected, has every right to replace without notice the *chaikhana* tender who doesn't do his job. The council, one of the oldest organs of self-government in Central Asia, has been preserved to this day. It plays an important role in the everyday life of the Uzbek family, but this role is particularly great when the family celebrates a special event attended by many guests, 200 or more at times, either a festive occasion, like a wedding and christening, or a sorrowful one, like a funeral. To receive the guests properly, many things are needed, like eating utensils and dishes, tablecloths and tables. The *makhalla* comes to their aid, lending the family everything necessary.

All the dishes, silverware, tables and pots are the property of the *chaikhanas* and *nonvoikhanas* (scone shops), which also belong to the *makhalla*, bought with the money received in profit.

How does the *chaikhana* make a profit? The *chaikhana* is a kind of Uzbek club where people who have known each other for a long time get together. And, as a rule, they cook pilaf there. Each *chaikhana* has a number of hearths with copper pots placed on them. Thus, several parties can simultaneously cook anything they like: pilaf or *dymlyanu* (roast mutton), chicken tabak (chicken flattened and grilled on charcoal) and other such dishes.

Pilaf at a stag party (formerly women were not allowed in *chaikhanas*) is an old tradition. If you want to taste the real thing, go to a *chaikhana*. The men chip in to buy rice, mutton, oil, carrots, onions and spices at the market. Nothing is brought from home.

For a small sum of money the *chaikhana* tender puts at the disposal of the party a copper pot, firewood, a tray and dishes. This is one source of the *chaikhana*'s income.

There isn't an Uzbek who can't cook pilaf, but not everybody would dare to do it in a *chaikhana*. This is the province of the *usto*—the acknowledged master. If the party doesn't have an *usto*, the *chaikhana* tender is usually asked to prepare it.

Well, now a party of young men and several girls comes up to the *chaikhana* tender. From the conversation I gather that they are students who have just successfully passed their exams and have decided to celebrate at the *chaikhana*. I've already mentioned that formerly women didn't dare to enter a *chaikhana*, but times have changed.

The young men consult with each other, and one of them comes up to the *chaikhana* tender *Djura-aka* (respectful form of address when speaking to elderly people) and requests him to cook a pilaf for them.

"Pilaf?" *Djura-aka* asks. "And which would you prefer? Red or white? Maybe with raisins? Or maybe pilaf without meat or rice?"

And seeing the perplexed look in their eyes, he explains:

"One time Hodja Nasreddin (a popular folk-tale hero) received guests, but there was no food in the house. Hodja Nasreddin was a poor man. So he asked them:

" 'What shall I treat you to? How about pilaf?'

"The guests answered: 'Yes, pilaf, Hodja.' 'Very well,' said Hodja, 'I'll make a special pilaf.'

"He made tea and served it. The guests were drinking the tea, in expectation of the pilaf. And Nasreddin was drinking, smacking his lips: 'Ah, what delicious pilaf!'

"The guests waited and waited and then asked: 'Respected Hodja, you are praising the pilaf, but where is it?'

"Hodja feigned surprise. 'Here it is,' he said pointing to the tea. 'This is a special pilaf without rice or meat.'

"Well, shall we prepare pilaf a là Hodja Nasreddin?"

"No, thanks," the young men answered laughing. "We want your special pilaf, respected *Djura-aka*."

And the young men were already preparing the ingredients: One cut the meat, another chopped the onions and carrots, with *Djura-aka* bossing at the hearth. He had made a fire, poured cottonseed oil into the pot, and when it began to smoke, he threw the onions into it. When the onions began sizzling, he began to carefully put the mutton into the pot. The rice in cold salty water was waiting its turn nearby. He threw handfuls of carrots into the pot. Soon reddish-yellow, it rose, conelike, high over the brim. And when the cone dropped, the *usto* added a full bowl of rice. "There must always be a finger thick of water over the rice. When it begins to boil, add more water," *Djura-aka* explained.

The *usto* was standing at the hearth, now adding water from the jar, now piercing the rice with the sharp handle of the straining spoon, a tiny geyser of carrot chips rising from the pierced place. From time to time he'd beat the straining spoon against the rice, and a sob would be heard from the pot. Then he moved the logs, reduced the fire and firmly put a lid on the pot. In half an hour he took the lid off and stirred the contents.

The fragrant pilaf saturated with golden fat was arranged slopelike, with each grain of rice separate and pieces of meat crowning it. It was delicious pilaf. *Djura-aka* is a real *usto*—a real pilaf master.

But it was time to move on. I had relaxed, quenched my thirst and could again venture into the heat. ■





A good place to rest and talk while drinking green tea, the perfect thirst quencher. Top: The Blue Domes Teahouse owes its popularity to its host Mamurjon Tillalov.

Tashkent

Chumgan, a popular weekend retreat. Bottom: The city itself is a good place in which to live, work and rest.

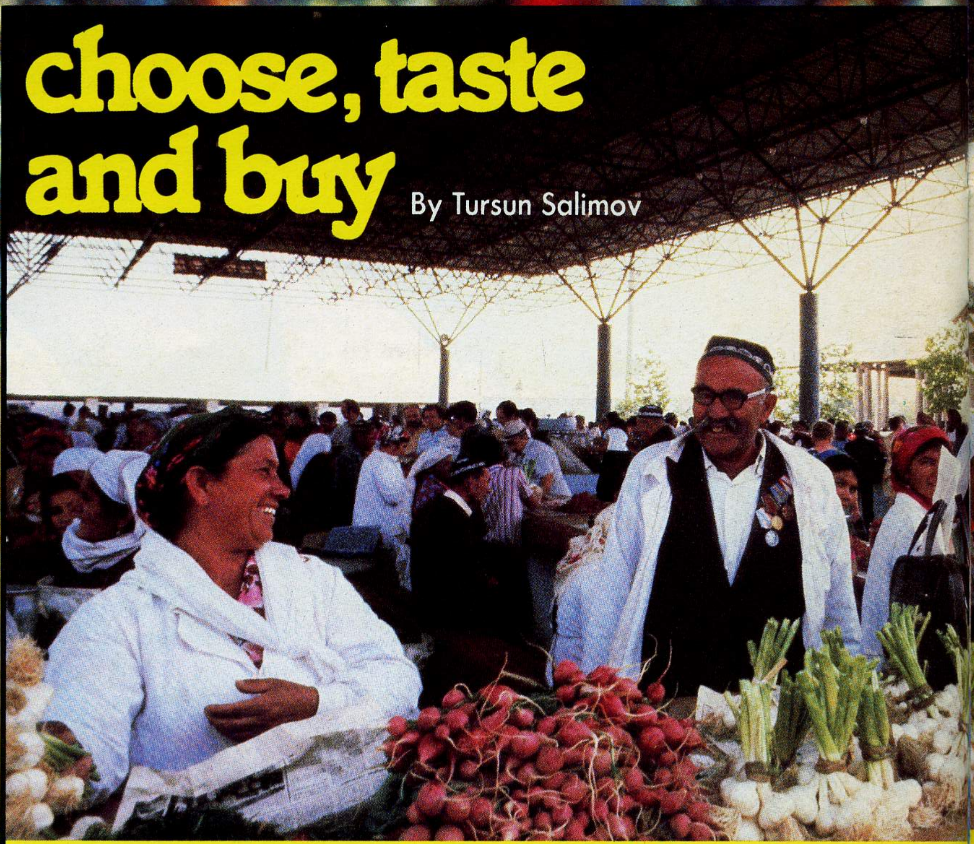






choose, taste and buy

By Tursun Salimov



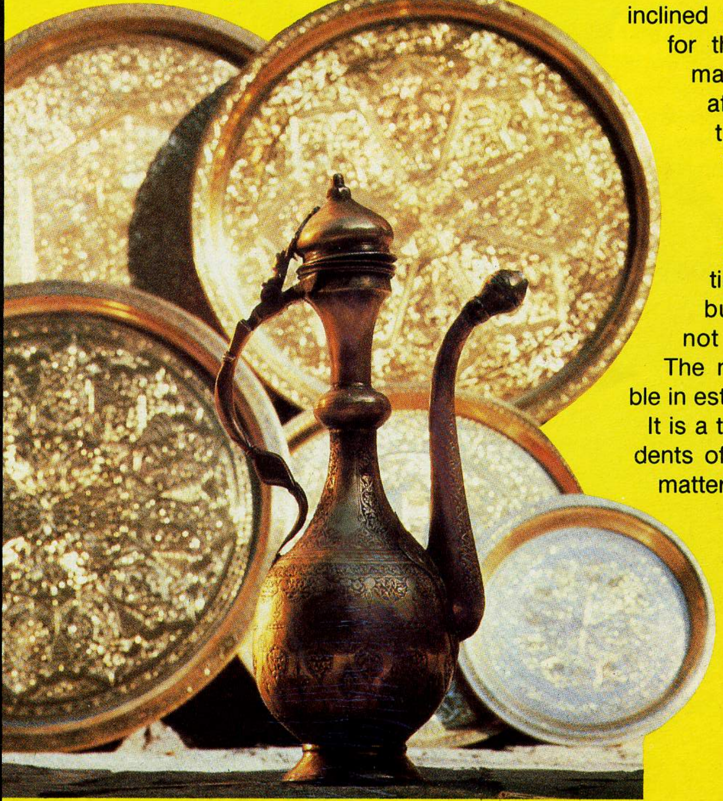
ABOUT half of Uzbekistan's fruit and vegetables are grown on land that comprises the personal plots of the collective farmers. Even though most Uzbek families are large, they hardly use up everything they grow in their orchards and kitchen gardens.

That is why the farmers sell their surplus at the markets. There are 14 large and 27 small markets in Tashkent, but the Oktyabr Market, which has existed for many decades in the center of the old part of the city, is especially popular. Up to 20,000 visit the market every day, and the figure rises to almost 60,000 during the weekends.

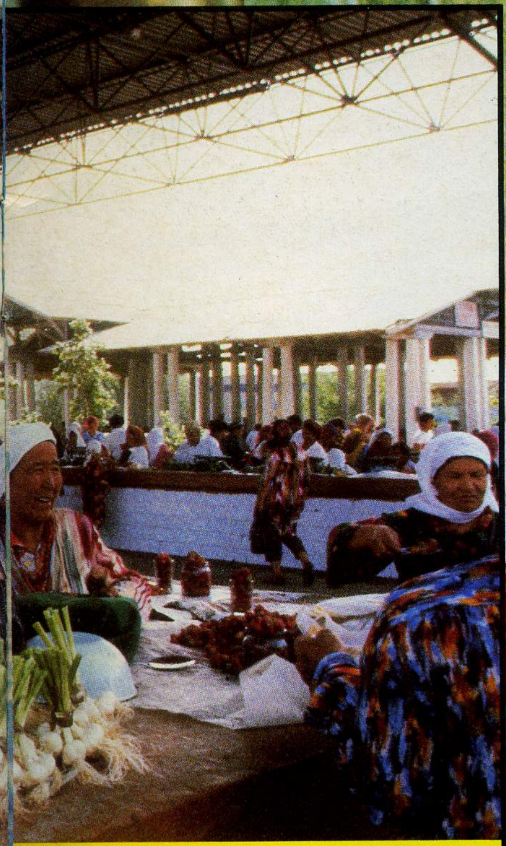
The Oktyabr Market is a picturesque sight with its piles of melons and grapes, peaches and figs, apples and pears, juicy watermelons and all kinds of vegetables—everything that grows in Uzbekistan soil. All you have to do is choose, taste and buy.

The thing that is most striking about the market is how clean it is. Its director Bakhatinur Saidov says that health inspectors keep constant watch to make sure that sanitary conditions are maintained. "The times when markets were considered the breeding ground of infection are long past.

"If you are interested in the prices that the collective farms and collective farmers set for the goods, I can tell you that there are no fixed state prices at the market. They depend on supply and demand, on mutual agreement between buyer and seller. However, that does not mean that state prices don't influence prices at the market. Since residents of Tashkent can buy everything they need at state-owned shops, they are not inclined to pay extra money for the same items at a market. Naturally, that affects prices. Sometimes the prices of fruits and vegetables are lower at our market than state prices and sometimes they are higher, but usually they are not very much higher. The market is more flexible in establishing prices."



It is a tradition with the residents of Tashkent and, as a matter of fact, of the entire population of Central Asia to shop at the market. The custom is in their blood. "The way of life and the tastes may have changed, but the





Oktyabr Market in the old part of Tashkent. Besides vegetables and luscious fruits, you can buy delicious meat pies and souvenirs of chased metal.

habit remains," Rakhmat Tursonov told me.

Tursonov, who is 39, is a machine operator at a collective farm 150 kilometers from Tashkent. He is married and has four children. He came to the market to sell the grapes he grows on his plot of land, an acre and a half allotted him by the collective farm. Besides grapes, the family grows other fruits and vegetables.

He paid 1 ruble and 80 kopecks [two dollars and sixty cents] for the right to sell his goods. Incidentally, the price includes unloading and delivery of the grapes to the spot Tursonov had chosen.

He hopes to sell his goods in three days. "It is not the first time I have come here, and I have my regular customers," he told me. He also said that for the three days he was in town, he would stay at the House for Collective Farmers built next to the market.

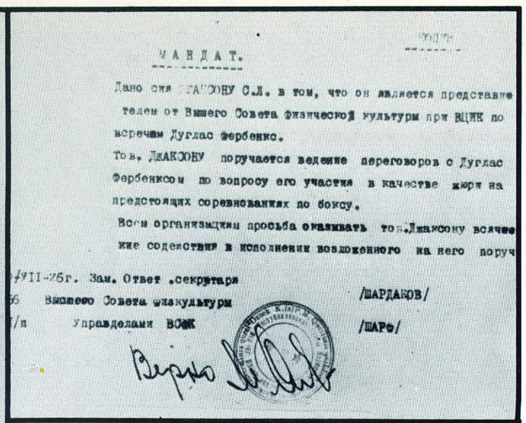
"There are 1,600 farmers like Tursonov at the Oktyabr Market at the same time," explained Saidov. "The money he was charged when he came to the market goes to pay the personnel working here."

Funds are also allocated by the city authorities, who recently adopted a decision to renovate the market and earmarked six million rubles of their budget for the purpose.

There is a model of the new shopping center in the director's office. The architects are planning a building 100 meters in diameter under a single dome. This will provide space for 2,100 vendors.

The architects who designed the new look for the ancient Tashkent market have taken into consideration the Kukldash Madrasah, which was built 300 years ago, standing near it. The monument of ancient architecture and the market, which is to be a model for the modern treatment of public buildings, will complement each other.

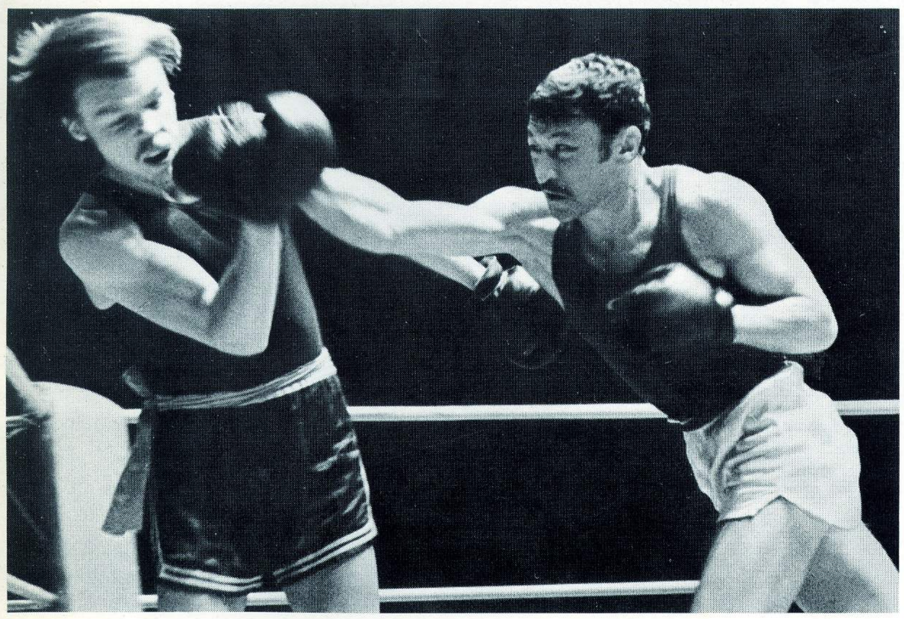

СОКОЛЬНИЧЕСКИЙ КРУГ
ТРАМВАЙ 4, 6, 10, 20 АВТОБУС № 6.
Среда 21 Июля
ДУГЛАС ФЕРБЕНКС
и
МЭРИ ПИКФОРД
СУДЬИ на матчах БОКСА
Устраиваемых В. С. Ф. К.
ПРИ УЧАСТИИ ЛУЧШИХ БОКСЕРОВ СССР.
НИКИТИН—БРАУН,
ЕЗЕРОВ—АНКУДИНОВ,
БРЕСТ—ГЛЫБОВСКИЙ
и другие
Начало ровно в 3,45 дня.
ЦЕНЫ МЕСТАМ от 1 рубля до 3 рублей.
Продажа билетов в кассах Сок. Круга с 12 часов дня и в магазинах „ДИНАМО" и в Петровской театральной кассе.


МАНДАТ.

Дано сия ДЖАКСОНУ С.Л. в том, что он является представителем от Высшего Совета физической культуры при ВЦИК по встрече Дуглас Ферблекс.
Тов. ДЖАКСОНУ поручается ведение переговоров с Дуглас Ферблексом по вопросу его участия в качестве жюри на предстоящих соревнованиях по боксу.
Всем организациям просьба оказывать тов. Джаксону всяческое содействие в исполнении возложенного на него поруч

VII-26г. Зам. Ответ. секретаря Высшего Совета физкультуры /ШАРДАКОВ/
Управделами ВСФК /ШАРО/
Верно

The certificate issued to Jackson requests that he be given every assistance in organizing a boxing match in Tashkent to honor Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. Left: A poster advertising the event.



Rufat Riskiyev (right), whom Jackson coached, is champion of the USSR, winner of the world championship held in Havana in 1976 and winner of the silver medal at the Montreal Olympics.

make a ring, boxing gloves and apparatus for training.

Jackson's fame reached Moscow. When Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, famous Hollywood stars of that time and great lovers of boxing, arrived in the Soviet capital in 1928 and it was decided to organize a boxing match in their honor, Jackson and his trainees were invited to come to Moscow. The world-famed film stars, who remembered Jackson's performance in the United States, were delighted to see him again, and Douglas Fairbanks acted as a referee during the bouts.

Jackson ran a boxing group for half a century. His trainees now live in all parts of the USSR. They are researchers, teachers, physicians and workers, write books and have other occupations. Some of them have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. One of these is Vladimir Karpov, editor in chief of the magazine *Novy Mir (New World)*, who wrote an article for the January issue of SOVIET LIFE.

The Uzbek boxing school turned out many world-famous athletes. After starting its ascent from a homemade ring and boxing gloves, it has won recognition at major competitions.

Valeri Popenchenko was the first to register success in the international arena by winning the Olympic title and the Barker Cup—the prize for the world's most technically skilled boxer—in Mexico City in 1968.

Popenchenko passed the baton to Rufat Riskiyev. Riskiyev, double winner of the USSR People's Games and four-time champion of the USSR, clinched a gold medal at the first world championship held in Havana and grabbed the silver at the Montreal Olympics.

In different years the Select Boxing Team of Uzbekistan won the USSR Cup and ranked among the prize winners in national championships. Boxers Nikolai Anfimov, Vladimir Shin, Abdulla Kadyrakhunov, Felix Pak, Isold Mullayev and Zakir Abdulkadyrov won medals at the European championships, the national championships and the USSR People's Games.

Many of them came to the fore for the first time ever at the annual All-Union Jackson Memorial Tournament, which is held in Uzbekistan every year. It draws hundreds of talented young boxers from all over the Soviet Union. It is a great honor to win this competition. Every year the boxing school founded by Jackson grooms new boxers and boosts the popularity of this sport among Soviet youngsters.

It is an established ritual for the participants in the Jackson Memorial Tournament to visit Jackson's grave in a Tashkent cemetery (he died at the age of 80) and place flowers on it. ■



All planes are checked carefully before they take off from the busy airport in Tashkent.